The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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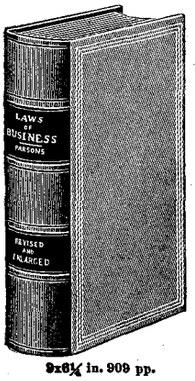

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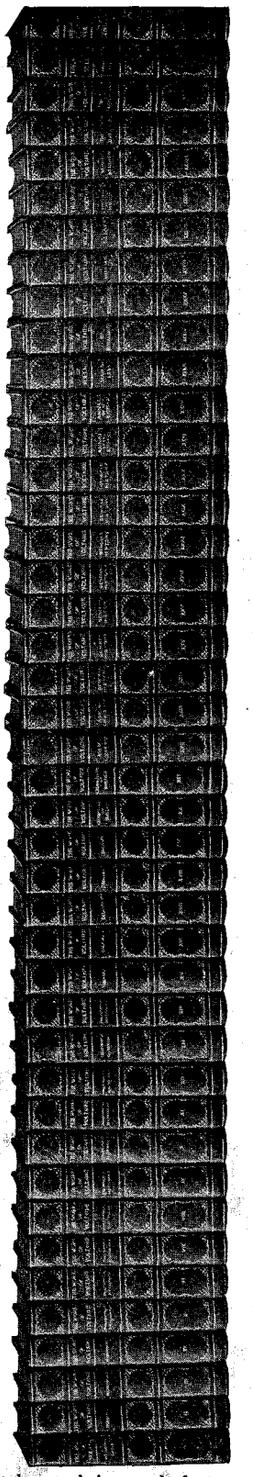

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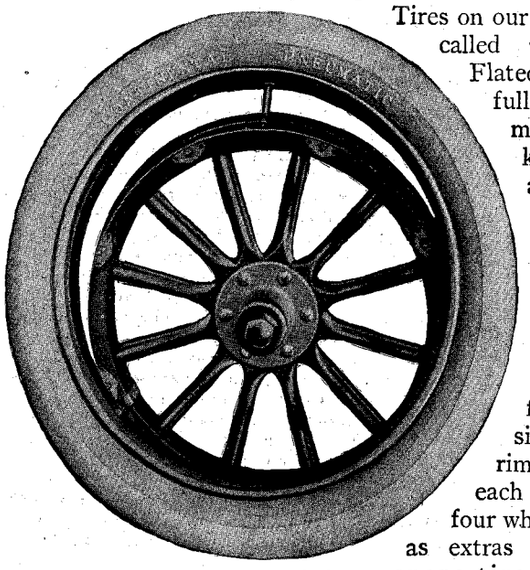

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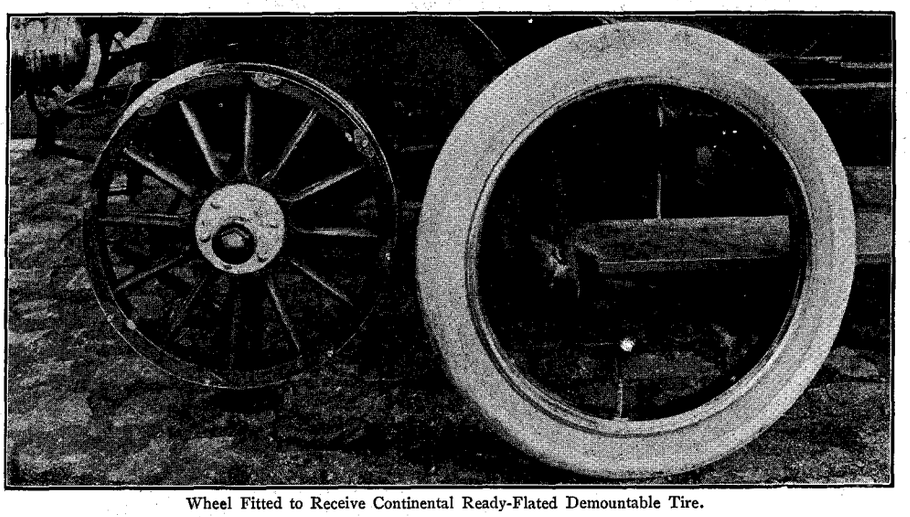

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 28, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

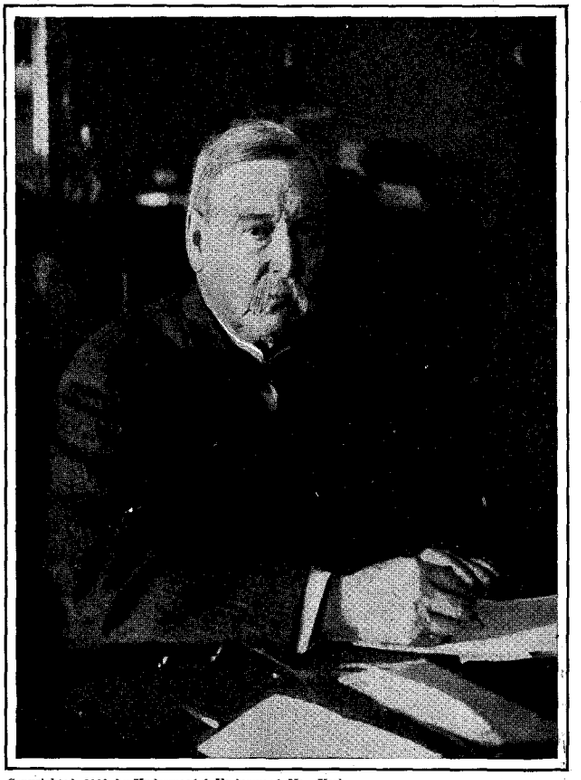
BRINGING "WALL STREET" TO TIME

THE sad spectacle of New York City shrunk to a small village, with cattle grazing on the luxurious herbage growing in the streets, the silence broken only by the occasional crash of a decaying pier falling into the deserted harbor, is foreseen by the critics of the Hepburn Bill now before Congress to tax stock sales fifty cents a share. If this bill becomes law, declares *The Wall Street Journal*, 1908 will "witness another panic so tremendous in its sweep and devastating in its effects that the panic of 1907 would in comparison seem as merely a frolic of mischievous children." It would send the stock-exchange business of "hundreds of millions of dollars a year" to England, adds the same paper; and *Harper's Weekly* gloomily predicts that it would turn the New York business district into a residence quarter. *The Wall Street Journal* warns its readers, however, that "public opinion has been aroused against the Stock Exchange," and it advises the Street to reform.

Mr. Hepburn declares that the aim of his bill is "to relieve the business of the country of the terrible drain that stock gambling exacts." And he goes on to say, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*:

"All the race-track gambling in the world; all the games of cards in the 'Tenderloins' and the 'red-light districts' of the cities; all the games of chance at Monte Carlo and the other famous gambling resorts of the world are as drops in the bucket compared with the enormous transactions of the stock exchanges of the United States. During the year 1906 the banks in New York made four billion separate loans on account of stocks.

"I will venture to say that not 5 per cent. of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange are legitimate transfers of stock; no, not anywhere near 5 per cent. One of the excellent gentlemen over there, in arguing the case as well as he could for the exchange, inadvertently said that one share of stock might change hands three or four times in a single day. Now, isn't that a confession? Doesn't that show that the brand of business they do there is gambling pure and simple? Is it at all probable that business men would pay $75,000 or $100,000 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange if there was not a prospect of great returns? Would dozens of brokers, who own these priceless seats, maintain thousands of miles of private wires at a cost of thousands of dollars a month if there was not the sure-thing gamblers' profit in sight? Would they buy these seats of gold and wires of unknown cost if they were only buying and selling stocks in a legitimate manner? And would they now be raising this howl about my bill if they were not afraid that their gambling operations stand a chance of being nipt in the bud, and that they may be compelled to go back to old-time decent trading?



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REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM P. HEPBURN, IOWA,

Author of a bill to eliminate stock gambling. He asserts that "not 5 per cent. of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange are legitimate transfers of stock; no, nor anywhere near 5 per cent."

"Mr. Clews figures that if my bill taxing stock transactions becomes a law it will bring in a revenue of about $150,000,000 a year, based on the transactions of last year. But, of course, if my bill does become a law, there would not be one-fifth or one-tenth of the number of transfers that are now made. The pure and lofty gentlemen connected with the New York Stock Exchange are always inveighing against the 'bucket-shops' and doing their utmost to drive them out of business. Yet when the truth is told, there isn't anything that the 'bucket-shop' men do that is not duplicated by the New York Stock Exchange on an immeasurably larger scale."

Wall Street is menaced with further regulation by the Wagner and Cuvillier bills, now before the New York legislature, which provide for increasing the present State tax of two cents per $100 par value on stock transfers to five cents, and provide a registry and license fee for brokers and a registry for all who buy or sell

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stocks or bonds. At a hearing on these bills, the methods of Wall Street were assailed by Mr. Alfred O. Crozier, author of "The Magnet," a book that "inspired President Roosevelt," according to the New York *World*, "to advocate the curtailment of the gambling evils of Wall Street." Mr. Crozier avers that "the methods of Wall Street make it the most colossal, crooked, merciless, and dangerous gambling institution of all human history." He said further:

"The real reason I come to participate in this hearing is to emphasize the fact that the question of stock gambling concerns the citizenship of other States almost equally with those of this State. This is conclusively established by the monuments everywhere seen throughout the land of wrecked fortunes, blasted hopes, and ruined homes, all destroyed because of the existence of the New York Stock Exchange and the character of its business. If more proof is desired I point to prison-cells tenanted by American citizens who to-day would be honored and respected and useful but for the lawless lure of your gambling game cloaked with the deceptive garb of business respectability; and to thousands of graves scattered throughout every State prematurely filled by suicides and the victims of murders, and by those driven to death by fear and disappointment as the direct, known result of the wicked machinations of Wall Street and its gambling practises.

"It is claimed that more than 90 per cent. of the deals on the New York Stock Exchange are purely gambling transactions—members of that exchange have so stated to me; that a large portion are 'wash sales' intended to deceive the public; that the gambling business of Wall Street is estimated at $30,000,000,000 annually, four times the value of all the crops of the entire United States; that in addition to ultimately losing all money put up as margins, the victims are charged by the brokers about $200,000,000 each year as commissions and 'interest' for the privilege of being deliberately fleeced. Because this ruinous burden falls upon the entire country, every State is interested in the correction of this huge evil.

"The Stock Exchange is a useful institution. It must be preserved. But it is inviting destruction by its lawless and brazen methods. No one desires to harm the legtimate business of Wall Street, but the American people at last are resolved to utterly destroy its dangerous and harmful practises and powers. A few days ago the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange publicly stated that no gambling business was done, that all purchases were delivered. This bold statement shows how little Wall Street realizes the rising temper of the country or its intelligence. Such talk is as senseless as was the act of the Emperor who fiddled while Rome burned."

The South is no less stirred up over the exchange methods of dealing in cotton. Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"The only legitimate dealing in cotton, grain, or any other products of the soil is that between the producer and the consumer. There may often be need or occasion for an intermediary between the two, but that intermediary is not the future gambler, whose mission is only destructive.

"The future gambling of the exchanges is 'legitimate' only because there is no direct law making it a crime. Morally it is as reprehensible and as full of evil as the race-track pool-room or the gilded gaming-house full of faro and roulette layouts. It is many times more destructive because, besides laying hold upon the individual, it has long since become a species of price manipulation resulting in the wide-spread robbery of the producer.

"'Legitimate!' A happy word, truly. There was a time when brigandage was considered legitimate by those who plied the trade. They not infrequently bought immunity from governments.

"'Legitimate' brigandage is now a thing of the past except on the floors of the modern 'legitimate' exchanges.

"Delegations to Washington may postpone the day of wrath, but sooner or later the people are going to have a law which will purge the word 'legitimate' from the new meaning which the exchange gamblers have so shrewdly given it."

Not a few papers, however, argue that the suppression of the evils of Wall Street can not be accomplished without also interfering with legitimate business. If a high tax is imposed, it "would be so much taken out of the price of the product, and the farmers would pay it," thinks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which adds the philosophic reflection that "gambling is bad for public morals, but its economic injury is confined to those who are fools enough to engage in it." The abolition of speculation will stop gambling in stocks, remarks the New York *Tribune*, just as the abolition of railroads would abolish railroad accidents. The Buffalo *Express* says this good word for the exchanges:

"The stock exchanges to-day are great markets where securities may be sold and bought virtually for cash at a moment's notice. Prices are regulated to a large extent by supply and demand, as in every other kind of market. Occasionally it appears that one man or a group of men are able, by shrewd manipulation, to fix prices to suit themselves, but no man or group of men has been able for very long to control the situation. The latest serious attempt in this direction occurred in the staple market, where cotton was manipulated by Sully and his followers. The farmers enjoyed the game as long as Sully was putting up the price, but when the break came their howls were long and loud against 'speculation,' 'margin-trading,' and what not.

"Colonel Hepburn thinks that the country would be the better for the elimination of speculation, but he makes no explanation. He simply declares that such would be the case, and adds: 'Take my word for it.' He makes much of the fact that the banks lend a great deal of money to stock-traders, but he does not say that the banks take security for the loans and that they get the money back. Nor does he point out that the banks frequently put the brakes on the professional speculators. The country has an illustration of this to-day. There is an abundance of cash in the banks, with call loans at nominal figures, but there is no frenzy of speculation. The banks scrutinize applications for loans and are not handling money out freely to stock-traders, no matter what security is offered."

THE "DENATURED" ALDRICH BILL

MR. GLADSTONE is being quoted as saying that a long-continued study of the currency question is likely to lead to insanity. A survey of the comment on the currency bills now before Congress, while not entirely confirming Mr. Gladstone's belief, tends to produce the impression that the only way to satisfy everybody will be to let each man issue his own currency. The Aldrich Bill is being criticized because it is not thoroughgoing enough; the Fowler Bill is criticized because it is too thoroughgoing. When the Aldrich Bill provided for a currency based in part on railroad bonds, some of the newspapers cried favoritism and suspected a deep scheme to entangle the Government with railroad influence, and demanded that this provision be eliminated. Now that the provision is eliminated, its critics say that, with the railroad bonds left out, the measure will not provide for enough currency to do any good. Some of the Congressmen refuse to vote for the Fowler Bill because they do not understand it; others refuse to vote for the Aldrich Bill because they understand it too well, they think. Senator La Follette declares that the bankers favor the Aldrich Bill; Senator Aldrich says they oppose it. Meanwhile the House has voted to restore to the coinage the motto, "In God we Trust," and business is struggling along with the present currency as best it can.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the elimination of the provision for basing currency on railroad bonds "is probably the beginning of the end" of the Aldrich Bill, for it has a "reasonable chance" of passing the Senate, but "will meet stronger opposition in the House." It "is slightly improved by having its legs amputated," remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.); "it can be made still better by becoming stone-dead." "As between the Aldrich Bill and nothing, give us nothing," exclaims the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and in an editorial entitled, "Diluting the Aldrich Poison," it declares that the elimination of the railroad-bond feature "does not in the least change the character of this shifty measure, and only slightly mitigates the iniquity of its chief purpose of using the Government's power over the currency for the

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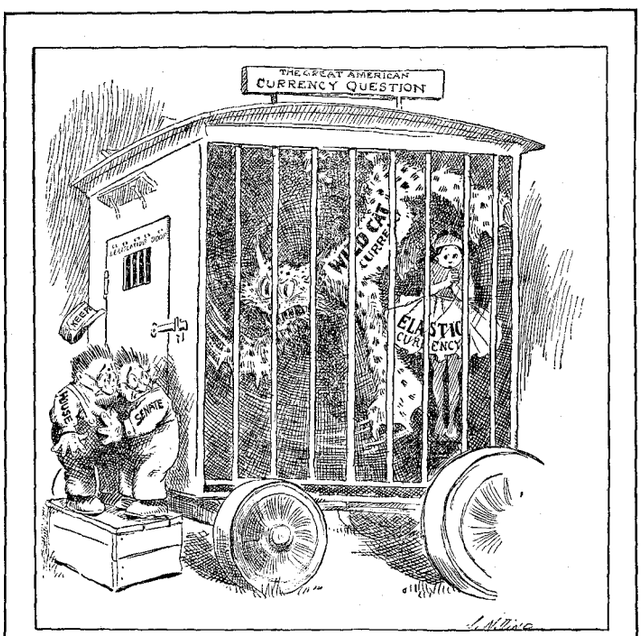
benefit of the speculative interest in bonds." The same authority calls the bill an "insidious and pernicious scheme for poisoning the mind of the country on the money question and luring it away from a sound and healthy view of the subject," and gives a long list of commercial bodies all over the country that are opposing it. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) predicts the demise of the measure in these words:

"That what is now left of the Aldrich Bill will seem worth saving, even to its author, we should think it doubtful. We presume that the emasculated measure will be got through the Senate, so that the humiliation of the chairman of the Finance Committee may not appear complete, but it is clear that no one will make a fight in the House for the remains of his work. The elimination of railroad bonds as a basis of currency really cuts out the backbone of the bill. Opposition to this feature was strong and well founded from the first. The objection was too obvious and too forcible, that the measure was less one for an improved currency than for an improved credit for railroad bonds. But with this vicious element, Senator Aldrich has also abandoned a good one—namely, the provision for retirement of unusable bank-notes at a more rapid rate than $9,000,000 a month. What survives, therefore, is a plan for elasticity at only one end. Notes may be issued, at a great cost, in an emergency, but can not be got rid of when the emergency is over. The currency may be stretched, but not contracted. There could scarcely be a more pitiable conclusion of three months' effort to correct our currency evils. The result, with a chaotic condition of opinion in the House, is a new argument for doing nothing in haste. Better no bill at all than a thing of shreds and patches. If the Banking Committee would now press a joint resolution for the appointment of an able commission to devise and report a comprehensive measure at the next session, it would be the wisest course, under the circumstances."

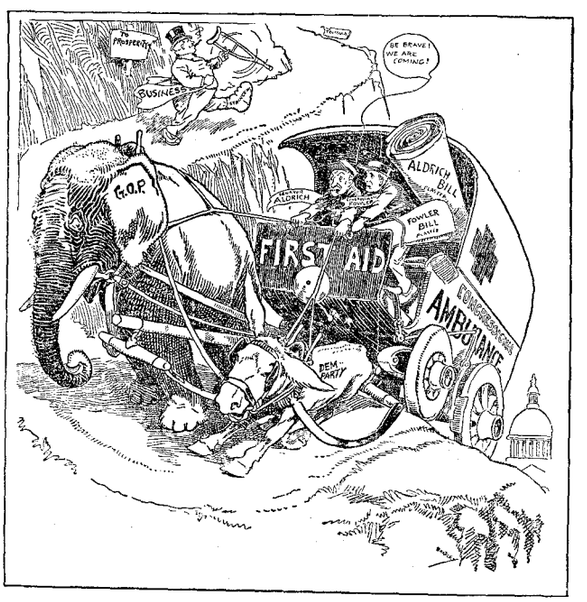
On the other side, the Philadelphia *Press* would have been glad to have the railroad-bond provision left in the bill, for, "taking the country over, it is fantastic to treat the bonds of all sorts of municipalities and even of country school districts as better security than of dividend-paying railroads." The New York *Herald* says similarly:

"We hope that the common sense of a majority of both Houses will result in restoring railway bonds of the best class and under approval of competent authority to the list of eligible securities. Even with these bonds excluded the enactment of the bill would help to ward off a threatened money panic, but with these included it would be absolutely and assuredly effective. . . . . .

"As new supplies of Federal bonds can not be obtained as a basis for additional circulation, it is absolutely necessary to sanction the use of other securities for this purpose. Many opponents of the Aldrich Bill have been willing to sanction the use of all the classes of bonds enumerated, with the exception of railway issues, and the exclusion of these from the provisions of the bill, as now amended, will doubtless disarm the opposition. As a matter of fact the best class of railway bonds is quite as safe as the others to which no objection is made, and should be made available in order to make as broad as



PROBLEM: HOW TO LIBERATE THE LADY.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



IF THE AMBULANCE DOESN'T HURRY UP
The injured will get well before it reaches him.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SENATE DISCUSSES THE ALDRICH BILL.
UNCLE SAM—"I wonder if the doctor expects me to swallow the wrapping, as well as the financial pill inside."
—Morris in the *Spokesman-Review*.

CARTOON HINTS FOR THE CURRENCY REFORMERS.

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possible the basis for emergency circulation. As Senator Aldrich has pointed out, railway bonds are the only securities outside of State and municipal bonds whose public records, showing condition and earnings, as now provided by law would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to definitely ascertain the value and the safety of the security. In theory and by existing legislation the railway companies are *quasi*-public corporations and under strict governmental supervision and regulation.

"In crises the clearing-houses of the several cities in violation of the law—a violation justified by the emergency—issue certificates which, temporarily taking the place of currency in settling exchanges between the banks, release a corresponding volume of circulating medium. The certificates are in effect an emergency currency issued by the Clearing-House, which exacts deposits of securities from the banks to which it issues certificates, and imposes on these a tax to insure their speedy retirement and cancellation when normal monetary conditions are restored.

"The Aldrich Bill aims merely to have the Treasury in emergencies do under safeguard of the law just what the clearing-houses now do in violation of the law, and gilt-edged railway bonds that are good enough security for the Clearing-House are good enough for the Treasury. It may be that exclusion of railway bonds is necessary to insure the passage of the bill, and if so they should be excluded, but we hope that fuller reflection will lead to their restoration."

As amended, the bill provides for the issue of a taxed emergency currency based on United States, State, and county bonds and "bonds of any municipality or district which has been in existence ten years and has not defaulted on its interest for ten years."

THE FLEET TO VISIT JAPAN

EVEN among those papers which in the beginning most uncompromisingly and forebodingly opposed the Pacific cruise there seems to be no tendency to question the President's course in accepting Japan's cordial invitation to our battle-ships to visit Japanese ports. "Since the fleet is to cross the Pacific," comments the New York *World*, which practically led the newspaper opposition to the cruise, "it is only right and proper that it should visit Japan"; and it adds that the President's prompt acceptance of the invitation "was the obvious course for him to adopt," since thereby he furnishes proof to the world "of the sound friendship existing between the two nations whose relations have given the international rumor-mongers such frequent opportunity for mischievous gossip." The same paper expresses the hope that in due time Japan will send a similar fleet to visit this country. "Our Government has the approval of our people in accepting the invitation in the spirit in which it was sent," remarks the New York *Times*, which welcomes the incident the more warmly because it has at no time shut its eyes to "the existence of occasions for difference with the Japanese Government which were on both sides liable to lead to unpleasant feeling." It believes, moreover, that whatever friction there has been "has only served to strengthen the desire of both nations for stable friendly relations, of which the visit of the fleet and the reception it is sure to receive will be at once an expression and a guaranty."

The Mikado's invitation, as the Washington dispatches point out, has completely changed the fleet's itinerary, and has temporarily eclipsed, in the public interest, the enthusiastic reception awaiting our battle-ships at Sydney and Melbourne. It is expected that other invitations will follow, and that China at least may be added to the list of nations visited. Merely to visit Japan will lengthen the voyage by nearly the distance between New York and Europe. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"The fleet will stop at Yokohama, that port being the nearest Tokyo, after leaving the Philippines late in October. Here the officers and men will place themselves at the disposition of the Japanese Government for whatever program is arranged for them, remaining in Japanese waters between ten days and two weeks. Details of the arrangements have not yet been made out, much depending on the change of the fleet itinerary. It is now expected that China, Russia, France, and Germany will extend invitations, all of which will doubtless be accepted unless the line is drawn at stops in the Pacific Ocean. The itinerary bringing the fleet back to the Atlantic coast on December 16 will be entirely revised from the date of the departure from the Philippines, as far as dates of arrival are concerned. There is little doubt that President Roosevelt will accept invitations from China and Russia in case they are forthcoming, owing to the fact that Japan's invitation has been accepted.

"The cruise around the world will therefore be given another significance besides being a record-breaking naval event, in that it will be coupled with diplomatic significance resulting from each friendly visit. . . . . .

"There is no denying at the State Department that the visit to Japan is very significant of better understanding between that country and the United States. It comes at a time when the immigration question between the two governments has reached a settlement satisfactory to both nations and indicates strongly the desire for amicable understanding between Japan and the United States.

"'My country,' said Baron Takahira, when commenting on the significance of the cruise to-day, 'wishes to take this opportunity of expressing its good will to the American people. We wish to show that Japan has only the kindest feeling for America and Americans, and when the great battle-ship fleet reaches our shores we will be delighted to do everything we can to demonstrate the sincerity of our friendship. Just what arrangements for the entertainment of the fleet are to be made can not yet be stated, but Japan will consider all the officers and men as guests of the nation and will entertain them accordingly.'"

"Thus the last vestige of the alleged war-cloud vanishes," remarks the Washington representative of the Philadelphia *Press*, who suggests, in the following sentences, another aspect of the incident:

"By this act it is believed that Japan will rehabilitate herself with European countries. She is in an impoverished condition financially, and is driven to the end of her resources to borrow money. With the friendly relations with the United States shown in such a signal manner as by entertaining the battle-ship fleet of the latter, it is believed Japan's credit will be greatly increased in the money centers of Europe."

It is recognized, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, that "there is a considerable element of risk attached to the visit." But this note plays a very small part in the comment evoked by the incident. Says the New York *Mail*:

"Japanese good will and courtesy are both demonstrated in an invincible, a disarming way, in the message from the Mikado's Government asking our battle-ships to visit any of the ports of his country on their return trip.

"For an act of so much grace and chivalry you must search the pages of Sir Philip Sidney. And it is as good international politics as it is good manners. There is nothing left for the war jingo but to close his marionette show and pack up his puppets in moth-balls.

"As for the rest of us, our hats are off to Nippon."

The New York *Tribune* reminds us that "Japan's friendly relations with this country have been of longer standing and on the whole more intimate than with any other country," and goes on to say:

"Technically, her alliance with Great Britain associates her now more closely with that empire, but even in such circumstances actual intercourse probably remains closer with America. Because of that long-standing intimacy, because of a certain sentiment attaching to the modern successors of that squadron of Perry's which 'opened' Japan to the world and equally opened the world to Japan, because of the natural curiosity of a peculiarly alert and observant people to see the most remarkable naval demonstration the world has witnessed, because of international courtesy and hospitality which are as strong in Japan as in any land in the world, and for various other reasons, it was expected

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that Japan would invite our fleet to her shores. It seemed probable that she would do so even before the voyage around the globe was decided upon, but when that was assured it became practically certain, and an acceptance of the invitation in the spirit in which it was made promptly and properly followed. . . . . .

"In visiting the Dominion of New Zealand (as it will probably do) and the Commonwealth of Australia and then the Empire of Japan our fleet will be successively the guest of the two great Powers which are to share with the United States the dominance of the Pacific. It will not be unfitting if it shall also visit a port of what may at present be described as a great country and people rather than a great Power—the most populous nation seated on the shores of the Pacific, with perhaps the greatest future possibilities."

The London *Daily Mail* looks upon the promised visit as a sign that "British diplomacy has been successful in averting serious friction between the two great naval Powers of the Pacific—the one England's ally, and the other England's friend." *The Daily News*, of the same city, regards the cruise of the American battle-ships around the world as a visible expression of the emerging of the United States into the field of world-politics.

THE POLITICAL KETTLE IN HAITI

"ALMOST fifty years ago so shrewd an observer as Anthony Trollope predicted the eventual reign of the mulatto in the West-Indian color belt, to the exclusion both of blacks and whites," recalls an editorial writer in commenting upon the present boiling over of the "political kettle" in Haiti. And if recent events in the "Black Republic" may be taken as a gage, matters seem to be tending toward the fulfilment of this prophecy. Despite the civilizing influence of a United States colony in Porto Rico and of a United States ward in Cuba as neighbors, remarks the Providence *Journal*, "the hatred that exists between the full-blooded descendants of African slaves and the mulatto aristocracy persists." The same paper goes on to explain that "in the present case the blacks accuse President Alexis of favoring the mulattoes, and are themselves charged with conspiring with Firmin for the overthrow of the Government." As the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* points out, "the blacks are reported to be in sympathy with Firmin," and this, taken with the fact that Firmin, who was a prominent figure in a revolution of his own some months ago, has been a refugee under the protection of the French consulate, makes the present crisis literally a tricolored affair.

GENERAL ANTENOR FIRMIN.
After leading the last revolt in Haiti he took refuge under the French flag.

The accusation that letters from General Firmin plotting the assassination of Nord Alexis have been intercepted forces the attention on the consulates. To quote the Providence *Journal* again:

"In the great Haitian game of revolution the consulates are, as in prisoner's base, safety goals, or like the bases in baseball, where a man can not be put out. Asylum has been given up in more civilized lands, but in Haiti, by a sort of mutual consent, a consul protects those who would be shot without trial or mercy when they passed his doorstep."

NORD ALEXIS,
President of Haiti. "If he were younger," says a member of the Haitian Legation, "he would prove a second Diaz, and would regenerate Haiti as Diaz regenerated Mexico."

It is this tendency of the consulates to harbor such leaders as Firmin which seem to be the chief cause of complaint with Haitians and has led in part to the threatened raid on foreign consulates, which has in turn led to the immediate dispatch of German, English, French, Italian, and United States war-ships to the scene of action.

As to the outcome of the present disturbance in Haiti, the press seem to be pretty well agreed that little will come of it. As the Pittsburg *Chronicle and Telegraph* puts it, "the chief concern of outside Powers is to see to it that in the temporary suspension of law and order the lives and property of foreign residents are not menaced." And the Baltimore *Sun* adds:

"If there were no foreigners in Haiti the inhabitants of the 'Black Republic' might, without loss to civilization, be permitted to exterminate each other. . . . Incendiarism, pillage, revolution, and massacre are the normal conditions in that country. It might not be a bad plan if Haiti were fenced around and the population left free to fight it out until the last 'general' was gathered to his forefathers."

Few if any papers believe it will be necessary to assert the Monroe Doctrine in this imbroglio, as the present complications hardly require it. "We are going to do our part in protecting civilization and humanity, even tho we do not assume all the duties of an international police on this hemisphere," explains the Philadelphia *Record*, and with this view of the matter the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees. In a general summing up of the situation the latter paper says:

"It will not be safe for Haiti's President, however, to rely too much on backing from the United States in assaults which he may be tempted to make on the representatives, the property, or the rights of other countries. . . . . .

"Insurrections are frequent in the Black Republic. The recent one does not differ, essentially, except in names of participants and in date of development, from the dozens which have preceded it in the past twenty or thirty years. The tenure of no President of that country is secure unless he has a strong force at hand to overawe conspirators. President Nord Alexis has been in power since 1902, and thus his régime has been rather longer than the average of his recent predecessors. The frequency of French

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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SMIRNOFF,

Acting commandant of the Port Arthur fortress at the time of its surrender. He was recently wounded by General Fock in a duel arranged and managed by high officers of the Russian army.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GORBATOFFSKY,

Who commanded the western front during the siege of Port Arthur. He has challenged General Fock, by whom he was severely criticized during the recent court-martial proceedings.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FOCK,

Victor in the recent duel with General Smirnoff, who had questioned his courage in a written memorandum of the siege of Port Arthur. General Fock commanded the Fourth East-Siberian Division.

THE DUELING RUSSIAN GENERALS.

names among the persons mentioned in connection with the troubles comes from the circumstance that Haiti was formerly a French colony. It is altogether probable that, as the Haitian authorities charge, there was a plot to assassinate President Nord Alexis. Such things are so common that they attract comparatively little attention. Usually, as in the present case, there are wholesale executions of suspects, and when, as now, some of these persons are citizens of other countries, complications take place."

THE RUSSIAN "AFFAIR OF HONOR"

LESS of moralizing than of amusement marks the comment of the American press on the duel between Generals Fock and Smirnoff at St. Petersburg. The New York *Globe* can see no reason for court-martialing General Fock for his participation in the duel "save for his deplorable marksmanship," and it affirms the belief that to "take four shots at fifteen paces to hit an object as large as a man would be cause for ridicule even in the case of a duelist who never before had a gun in his hands." "In the case of a soldier," it adds, "it is almost ground for a commission of investigation." And the New York *World* ironically points out that General Fock, who considered that his honor and reputation were involved because of a memorandum written by his opponent on the siege of Port Arthur, "has now conclusively demonstrated that the defense of Port Arthur was everything it should have been from a military standpoint." "What would have been said," *The World* continues, "if Admirals Sampson and Schley had hired Madison Square Garden, issued tickets, and taken pot-shots at each other to determine who won the battle of Santiago?"

To use this "bungling affair," where even the ladies of St. Petersburg were admitted by ticket, as a proof of the low ebb of civilization in Russia at the present day is misleading, asserts the New York *Times*, which believes that "were such an event to take place here in Madison Square Garden, the place could be crowded if the tickets of admission were sold at anything less than $25 each." "The liking to see a real fight," it says, "has not yet been civilized out of real men anywhere." To quote further:

"In Russia, as is shown by the Smirnoff-Fock affair, the ruling and aristocratic class have the courage of their convictions. There, as among their Continental neighbors, the gentleman, especially if he be a soldier, is compelled, when subjected to certain affronts, to challenge the abater of his dignity to mortal combat, and, for the sake of getting a chance to kill him, to take the chance of being killed by him. But the Russian is not first forced by unwritten law to fight and then punished by written law if he obeys the mandate. Instead, the entire regularity of the proceeding is recognized, as it certainly should be, in the circumstances, and the arrangements for slaughter are open, formal, and satisfactory to all concerned.

"The absurdity of the opposite and commoner plan is obvious. Of course, nobody belonging to the privileged classes is ever severely punished for participating in a French or German duel, even in the rare cases when one of the combatants is slain by his luckier or more skilful antagonist, but there is always a pretense on the part of the law of wanting to prevent the duel if it can, and to punish the duelists if they elude the police in either reality or seeming. . . . . .

"According to the dispatches, the spectators at this duel, while rather carefully selected, were numerous. No doubt they were interested. That is proof in its way that they were barbarians, but it has no ethnic significance."

LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS

GROWING impatient of what they describe as "the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country," a delegation of labor leaders have memorialized Congress with a demand for the exemption of labor-unions from the application of the Sherman Antitrust Law—or, as the press generally state the demand, for the legalization of the boycott. By this memorial, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Gompers and his associates reveal themselves as opposed to the doctrine of equality under the law, and demand in its place special privileges or immunities for a favored class. They demand, explains the New York *Tribune*, "that the operations of all other combinations in restraint of trade be prohibited, but not the operations of the labor combination in restraint of trade." That is to say, "actions which are declared by the law to be abhorrent when performed by trading corporations, and which are abhorrent to the minds of all fair-minded men by whomsoever performed, should be permitted by the law when done by labor-unions." This claim, insists *The Tribune*, is "monstrously

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unfair"; and it adds that "there is no point on which the public mind is more surely made up than it is upon the iniquity of the boycott"—an institution which "has no more place in modern society than the practise of private vengeance, to which it is own kin." Moreover, asserts the New York *Evening Mail*, no statute purporting to confer the power of boycott would be "worth the paper it was written on when it came up before the Supreme Court; the common law is invincibly hostile to conspiracy."

Labor's appeal to Congress was delivered into the hands of Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks. This document, which claims to speak in behalf of "the most important, numerous, and patriotic of our people—the wage-workers, the producers of all wealth," complains that the Supreme Court's decision declaring the boycott against a firm of Danbury hatters illegal under the Antitrust Law, "so applies the Sherman Law to labor that acts involving the use of free press and free speech and hitherto assumed to be lawful now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fines or imprisonment added as part of the penalty." The framers of the memorial therefore submit to Congress two amendments of the said law, which are in substance, according to the Washington dispatches, as follows:

"That nothing in said act [Sherman Antitrust Law] or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act [Sherman Antitrust Law] or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

In addition to these amendments the most important measures which labor urges in its memorial are: "The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions; the Employers' Liability Bill; the bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all Government employees and those employed on work for the Government by contractors or subcontractors."

Congress is significantly reminded, in the same communication, that "the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full, and effective Congressional relief we know to be within its power." This allusion to the political aspect of the situation is of special interest to the press in view of the recent conferences at the White House between the President, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Gompers, the Commissioner of Corporations, J. P. Morgan's counsel, a representative of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and Mr. Seth Low, of the National Civic Federation. The aim of these conferences, it was rumored, was to bring about an agreement upon the recasting of the Antitrust Law in a way to conciliate both labor and capital. But the fact that labor has now carried its recommendations directly to Congress, instead of waiting for the President's promised special message on the subject, is taken by the press to mean that Mr. Roosevelt, for all his solicitude for the cause of labor, failed to see the matter eye to eye with Mr. Gompers. "It is good news," exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, "that the President 'balks at the boycott,' as the Washington dispatches affirm."

The delegation of six who waited upon the Speaker and the Vice-President spoke in behalf of eighty-seven labor organizations. In reality their complaint, says the New York *Globe*, is directed, "not against Congress, or even the courts, but against the Constitution." And it continues in an admonitory vein:

"The voice of organized labor—about one-fourth of the total labor of the country—in effect says it no longer likes the system. It would prefer in certain matters to have the Constitution ignored, and give to a pliant Executive or a coerceable Congress authority to pick and choose as to when we are to follow and when to set aside our old principles of liberty.

"Are we ready now to consider, much less to adopt, a system under which the Executive and Congress—the bench being subdued—would auction off favors to the highest political bidder? Are we so sure our forefathers were wrong that we should destroy the work that they deemed sacred? It is hardly conceivable."

Labor's program of legislation, as now laid before Congress, "has to do with both rights and privileges," remarks *The Evening Mail*. "The one," it adds, "they are likely to secure; the other they will not."

The comments of the labor papers on this matter are not yet at hand.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

FLOODS along both the Pawpaw and the Maumee rivers make it seem probable that the whole family will be involved before the troubles are over.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JUDGE LANDIS, who imposed a fine of $29,000,000 upon the Standard Oil Company, on Saturday fined a man one cent. The difference between these amounts is $28,999,999.99. But the Government got the cent.—*New York American.*

ABBEY'S paintings for the dome of the Pennsylvania Capitol represent the westward march of religious liberty. The other appointments of the edifice represent something different.—*Boston Transcript.*

HASTY judgment should not be passed upon the Oakland man caught sneaking out of a house with a graphophone. He may have been a neighbor made desperate.—*San Francisco Call.*

UP to the present, Fiji and Iceland are in the unusual position of not having asked the fleet to pay them a visit.—*New York American.*

As we go to press Harriman has not let go of anything.—*Chicago Daily News.*

HAVE we any evidence that Kentucky would calm down even if its tobacco war should terminate?—*Chicago Daily News.*

A NEW YORK society beauty wants to hire an agent who will be able to keep her from gaining publicity. If she is really anxious to avoid being extensively advertised why doesn't she publish a book of poems?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

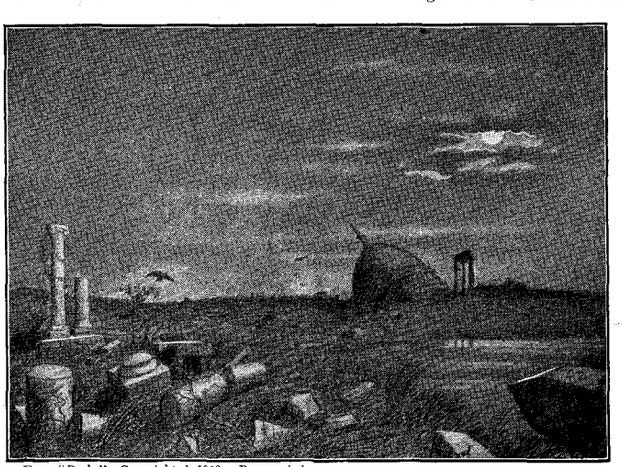
EMPEROR WILLIAM has stirred up a row in England by writing a letter and not addressing it to the London *Times*, as any Englishman would have done. Naturally *The Times* is horrified and is shouting for an investigation.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE DeKalb *Tribune* is stanchly Democratic, so, presumably, it was only a typographical error which made it speak of Bryan as "Democracy's standard barrier."—*Kansas City Star.*

IN the Sixteenth Ward a political feud is raging between the Koralewski and Jarzembowski factions. The general public will have no pronounced opinion in the matter.—*Chicago Post.*

IT is reported that there is to be an increase in the price of tombstones. Let us all get together now and try as long as possible to get along without tombstones.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE announcement that Professor Starr is going to the Philippines to hunt for lost races ought to be of interest to those who have kept track of the money they have cost them.—*Washington Post.*



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VIEW OF WASHINGTON, D. C., BY THE TIME THE "FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF" GET READY TO REVISE IT.
—Young in *Puck.*

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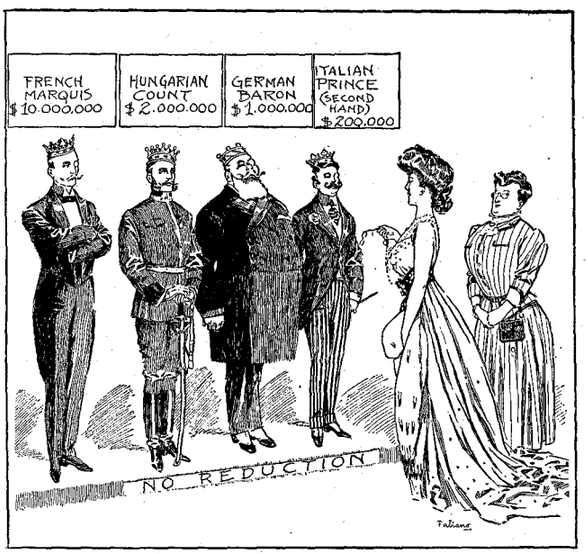
FOREIGN COMMENT

A FRENCHWOMAN'S VIEW OF THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE

A BRIGHT and intelligent Frenchwoman has recently been publishing in the Paris *Temps* her impressions of New York. She principally confines herself to the wealth and splendor of the city and the character which it acquires from being the home of so many rich people. "The Americans," she says, "struggle for wealth, but they also know how to spend it." An American who has made money "lavishes it on pleasure." "He can not create beauty, but he can buy it." "Art, for instance, becomes a thing of trade, not indeed to be produced, but to be imported, at an exceedingly high price." Of the houses of the millionaires in New York this fair traveler writes almost in the tone of Paul Bourget describing a Newport "cottage." Thus we read:

"The millionaire will have in the fashionable quarter of the city a house of classic architecture—eighteenth century, Renaissance, or Etruscan in style. The materials he employs are the most costly—white marble or bright-red brick. These dwellings are



AN AMERICAN CUSTOMER IN THE NOBILITY MARKET.
—*Rire* (Paris).

made remarkable in order that they may call forth remark. They are certainly either gorgeous or original. They have a majestic façade, like the Vanderbilt palace, or a lofty turret, like the Clark house. There must be something distinctive about them. And when the great sightseeing automobile passes them, carrying up Fifth Avenue its inesthetic load of visitors to the city, the guide standing up before them will proclaim through his megaphone: 'This is the Havemeyer palace, the Whitney palace. This is the part of the town where the American kings reside.'"

The interiors of the houses, we are told, are as gorgeous as the exteriors. In fact, these houses are veritable museums of art. Every rich man and woman must have a portrait painted by Chartran or Channing, and every outsider must be told how much was paid for it. Price is everything in American art treasures, declares this somewhat saucy Parisienne, "and a millionaire prefers to give $40,000 for a mediocre canvas painted by a fashionable artist than to risk a few dollars on a masterpiece by an unknown painter." "Things of this sort are valued according to the price they cost. Last year a young American, hearing that President Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel prize, inquired, 'How much will he get out of it?'"

Yet the rich in America are not selfish, declares this observer; they share with the public all they have. To quote further:

"Art would indeed be the privileged monopoly of the rich if they were not magnanimously bent on sharing their good things with those who are less fortunately situated than themselves. As a matter of fact it is the millionaires who multiply schools, found universities, raise public monuments, and build churches and theaters for the adornment of their towns. They organize libraries and hang priceless pictures in the public galleries. It does not naturally follow that those who do such things are enthusiastic and critical connoisseurs. Those who build libraries are not necessarily book-lovers, and the founders of picture-galleries may know nothing and care nothing about pictures. They are all generous philanthropists who wish their country to have rare and wonderful examples of art and literature."

Great admiration is exprest for New York periodicals with their "delightful illustrations." The novels of America generally contain a history in which "the heroine is a perfect Gibson girl, and the hero a tall young man, a football champion, very rich." She remarks on the character of such books as are merely meant to amuse, and observes that "the theater also has the same characteristic object, amusement." The American, indeed, is an exceedingly romantic creature. As this writer observes:

"Romance! that is what the American is looking for. This young and vivacious people have an innate taste for the extraordinary. By his toil, by his energy, the American has little by little conquered the difficulties of life and reached prosperity. But he demands something more. He is tempted by the unattainable. 'I should like the unexpected to happen to me,' a young girl of great beauty and of great wealth remarked to me. 'I am happy, but so monotonously happy that my happiness is a merely negative thing. I want to experience violent emotions, I want my life to be a drama, I want to experience catastrophes.' It would almost seem as if these descendants of the expatriated, of emigrants, of pioneers, had preserved their instinctive craving for adventure."

This spirit of adventure among Americans is united with a love of mystery and of mysticism:

"Even when parents throw none of those obstacles in the way which drive young lovers into strategem, the Americans love a secret marriage. The gravest men of business like to play the rôle of romantic heroes at least once in their lives. They have an actual predilection for new, mystical, and emotional religions. Ethical Culture, Christian Science, Theosophy are followed by thousands of fanatics. Everything that is beyond reality appears to be sublime, and everything out of the real desirable."

This writer concludes by saying that America is a "country where men pay a superstitious and somewhat childish veneration to beauty considered as a superior and very costly luxury. With the money gained in business an American purchases a little art, a little of what is fanciful, as a man may haul to the peak of his ship freighted with a heavy cargo a flag of brilliant colors to flutter in the wind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TRICKS OF WAR—Recent wars have taught a great many lessons, and several of these lessons seem to lay a somewhat exaggerated emphasis on the maxim "All is fair in love and war." Young Lochinvar carried off his lady by a trick, and it was by a trick that the Wooden Horse treacherously introduced the Greeks into Troy and led the way to the sacking of what had boasted to be an "unsacked city." The recent "little war" of England against the Zakha Khel frontier men in Northern India which has, at this writing, reached a successful conclusion, illustrates this resort in war to certain devices from which some years ago, says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), "at first the frank and open British nature recoiled." As this journal further observes:

"When Cronje at Magersfontein fired black powder from certain guns placed on the side of the hills in order to deceive Lord

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Methuen as to the position of the rest of his guns, which used smokeless powder from a position higher up the slope, there was a tendency to term it a low trick. But process of time convinced us that such strategy was necessary in modern warfare, and when, at the battle of the Yalu, the Japanese formed artificial hedges to screen the movements of their guns and troops, no objections were raised. In dealing with the cunning Zakha Khel sniper our pickets are showing equal cunning, lighting fires at misleading points, and so forth. Nor have they disdained to make use of the *fougasse*, the mine laid where the enemy is expected to congregate—a feature of modern warfare which the siege of Port Arthur, both by land and sea, made us tolerably familiar with. Tricks these may be, but tricks that save valuable British lives and cut short a campaign in a wonderful way—tricks, too, that will play a large part in future warfare."

VICE-ADMIRAL FRANCISCO FERREIRA DO AMARAL,
The new Premier of Portugal.

ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A KING

A HYMN, or rather an essay in praise of kingship, forms a remarkable contribution to the current *Fortnightly Review* (London). The writer signs his name "Calchas," after the famous Greek seer who directed the forces of Agamemnon before the walls of Troy, and was gifted with a knowledge of the past as well as a prophetic forecast of the future. This modern Calchas takes the assassination of the King of Portugal and his son as the text of his interesting descant. He looks upon Dom Carlos as a wise and gallant king, whose only fault was unguarded trust in his people. He met the condition of things in Portugal as they could alone have been met. Calchas declares that in Portugal—

"Any dictatorship was bound to be in spirit a more active, wholesome, and efficient force than the state of vicious lethargy it superseded. It would be idle to deny that Dom Carlos was responsible, and that the dictatorship derived its whole strength from the King's support. But is anything quite so inherently immoral as inability to act in an evil situation? Hinze Ribeiro and Luciano Castro changed places at more frequent intervals before the dictatorship, but nothing else happened except that every budget closed with a deficit; hopes were raised by announcements of unreal surpluses, but were dashed by supplementary estimates, and no one told the nation the truth or grappled with the realities of the position. In this morass of impotent routine King Carlos alone was capable of an act of energy, and instead of continuing the seesaw of effortless administrations, he called a new man to his councils. If we look to the ends of government more than to the forms, it will be apparent that the party system of alternation without change was as ingenious a system as was ever evolved for preventing improvement. What Portugal most needed was to be delivered from it."

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF KING MANUEL II.

This photograph, taken by Benoliel, of Lisbon, shows the youthful king in his uniform as generalissimo of the Portuguese Army. It will be noticed that he is wearing a band of crape on his left sleeve.

FRANCO LOOKING FOR A JOB.

GERMANY—"No, Franco, we've got one dictator, Buelow, and he is more than enough." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

From this our writer launches out into an argument in which he shows the influence for good exercised by many European kings. In the first place they are above party. On this point he remarks:

"The throne is a point of view where even a sovereign of very

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THE WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE FINNISH DIET.

The only women representatives in a European parliament.

ordinary capacity may easily acquire a perception superior in some respects to that of the most brilliant of his servants. In the service of the state the sovereign is the sole important personality who is fully detached. All party leaders without exception are deeply involved in party compromises. There are very many occasions when it would be gross disloyalty on their part to be honestly themselves. This view is affected by many considerations besides the isolated merits of any immediate matter at issue. The sovereign's opinion alone, tho, being always human, it must be occasionally prejudiced and sometimes mistaken, is a perfectly free expression of mind. The kings are bound to take a perfectly realistic view of even their greatest men. For them no mere bedazzlement can very well exist. They are acquainted with all those personal weaknesses in ministers which are unknown to the nation at large."

Even Nicholas of Russia is thus spoken of:

"We are being forced to revise our estimate of the Czar. He has played, in spite of all prophecy, a part as different as possible from that of Louis the Sixteenth. He has defeated the revolutionary passion which, if he had not resisted it, would have swept him before it like a straw. He has shown more nerve, more judgment, more persistency than he was credited by any foreign observer with possessing; and even if he has succeeded mainly by accepting firm advice, he has saved his dynasty from destruction, his empire from anarchy, and his subjects from themselves."

As a king is above party, and therefore the very best and wisest head of a nation, so a president elected by party is doomed to be either a cipher or an incompetent. This is what the seer Calchas has to say about a democratic head of the commonwealth, elected by a party majority:

"Whether president of a republic or leader of a legislature, no man who is chosen by a party can adequately represent the ideal of national unity. This is the fundamental defect. There is an effort to escape the consequences across the Channel by reducing the temporary head of the nation to the rôle of a dignified cipher. In the United States the President's position is to a certain extent controversial from first to last. And there is not only the discontinuity arising from the rise and fall of parties in the presidential elections. Even when members of the same party succeed each other, all vivid impressions are connected with the change of persons. The sense of the abstract continuity of the office is comparatively vague. Democracy is necessarily subject to party and the evils inseparable from party. It therefore needs in some part of its institutions the very strongest influence which can reimpress upon the imagination the idea of national unity. The influence of the monarchy assists in many subtle ways to convert party conflict into coordination and to preserve some degree of continuity of policy through changing administrations. Between the benches on the right hand and the left, the Speaker embodies that spirit of the House of Commons which is above both parties, and reminds them in high moments that they are one. In the same way political philosophy has discovered no substitute for hereditary monarchy as the expression of the historic unity of a people. So long as representative institutions rest upon a national basis, the more complete and party-riven democracy becomes, the more will it need the corrective of kingship."

A NEW CAMPAIGN AGAINST FINLAND

A NEW movement for the Russification of Finland, whose autonomy and radically democratic form of government were among the first and most remarkable results of the Russian "revolution," is believed to be in progress in the court and bureaucratic circles of Russia. The Finnish and the St. Petersburg liberal organs are expressing grave apprehension, while the conservative and "inspired" press are publishing various attacks on the policies of the Finnish Senate and Diet. The recent removal of the liberal Governor-General Gerhardt, and the appointment of a man of the type of Boboribkoff, who was assassinated some years ago as a result of his harsh measures of Russification, are regarded as ominous symptoms of an intended reaction. Finland, which has been called "the sole home of culture and progress in the dominion of the Czar," seems, therefore, to be in grave danger of losing the few liberties it has left.

When it was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1809 Alexander I. guaranteed to the Grand Duchy the preservation of its laws, its constitution, and its religion. Those rights were solemnly respected until the reign of the present Czar, whose advisers have been intent upon the Russification of Finland, as Germany is intent upon the Germanization of Poland. For Finland has always been the home of democracy. Finland is the only country in Europe where women vote and sit in the parliament. It was to Viborg in Finland that the recalcitrant members of the Douma repaired to draw up a protest against the Czar's ukase of dissolution. A number of Finns took part in the Sveaborg mutiny, and Finland has always supported the new movement in Russia against Czarism. This is the testimony of B. W. Norregaard, a Finnish publicist of some note, who (writing in the London *Daily Mail*) professes to reveal the intrigues of the reactionaries against the liberties of his country. He says that Finland is to be accused of plotting a defection to Swedish rule, and collecting arms for that purpose, altho "it is not likely that anybody out of Russia will credit such absurd nonsense."

In a series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya* the Finns are

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charged with disloyalty, with ingratitude, with inadmissible pretensions, and with deliberate encouragement of Russian terrorism. All the recent plots and revolutionary conspiracies, it is declared, have been fostered by the attitude of the Finnish authorities, who refuse to watch, prosecute, and surrender the revolutionists. In one article the *Novoye Vremya* says:

GENERAL D'AMADE,
Who finds he has struck a wasp's nest in Morocco.

"What irony there is in the Finnish protestations of loyalty to the Empire! What has Finland given the great country in which she has obtained so privileged a position? As a manifestation of gratitude the Russian is treated in Finland as a foreigner. In a legislative project pending in the Finnish Senate Russians are denied the right to acquire land without special imperial permission, while in a bill regarding the press Russians are even forbidden to go into the printing business! In the matter of the annual payment by the Finnish treasury of four million rubles as a substitute for military service by Finns in Russia, the Czar has had to remind the duchy's diet of its obligations to the Empire. All the rights for the Finns, no rights for Russians in Finland—such is the notion of this 'loyal' province, and with this it expects to open a new century of common life with Russia. No; hypocrisy and fraud will not do, and it is time they were put aside."

In the Russian Douma the Rightists have brought in an interpellation concerning Finland's failure to curb revolutionary activity against the imperial government, and the new Governor-General, Beckman, is taking strong repressive measures that are expected to lead to collisions with the Finnish Senate and Diet.

Among the more specific complaints against Finland is that she escapes her just share of imperial and military burdens. It is claimed that she ought to pay 12,000,000 rubles instead of a paltry 37,000 for the maintenance of Russian troops in the duchy, and that her tax privileges in other directions entail heavy losses on Russia. "Finland is getting richer and Russia poorer every year," says the *Novoye Vremya*.

But the demand which has alarmed Finland and her liberal friends in Russia more than anything else is that of General Bottianov and some papers for the annexation of the whole Viborg province, that has been a part of Finland for nearly a hundred years, to Russia proper. It is argued that Viborg is only a few miles from St. Petersburg and can not safely be left under Finnish rule. It is a refuge and center of terrorists and plotters, it is charged, and only separation from Finland will make it loyal and orderly. The government organ has mildly disavowed this project, but it is being vigorously and persistently agitated by military and other writers, and many fear that the bureaucracy is instigating the agitation to prepare the ground for an imperial order to that effect. The Finnish press say that not an inch of the duchy's territory can be lawfully taken away without the Diet's consent, which "never will be given," but the Russian advocates of the dismemberment of Finland deny that any such consent is necessary. They freely express the belief that a good deal of "Russification" must be undertaken at once, not only of the nearest Finnish provinces, but of the entire duchy, as there should be no conflict between the laws of the Empire and those of any one of its parts.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

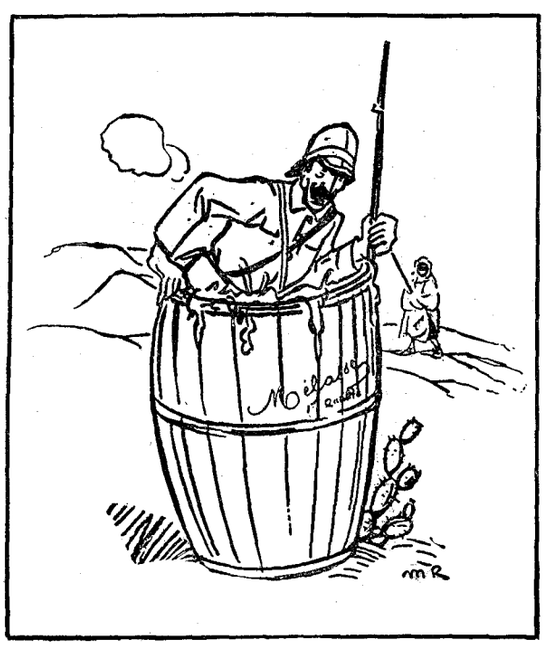
GERMANY'S FEELING ABOUT THE WAR IN MOROCCO

IT is noticeable that a section of the German press is beginning to stir up ill feeling against France over her invasion of Morocco. Hitherto the calmness with which Germany has contemplated this extension of French power has been one of the remarkable features of the contemporary political panorama. Now, however, the influential *Vossische Zeitung* and *Taegliche Zeitung*, of Berlin, are launching against France "the most venomous arrows of their malice," as one French writer puts it, and are howling defiance and expressing distrust of the Republic. What makes their fulminations doubly important is the belief that they are inspired by Chancellor von Buelow, who is trying to influence his imperial master, by this simulation of public clamor, to alter his friendly attitude toward France. The famous, or notorious, Maximilian Harden has also taken up the cry, and in his *Zukunft* is deprecating the massacre of the Moors, accusing the Kaiser of weakness, and charging France with violating the Act of Algeciras.

The Kaiser himself is depicted by the Berlin correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, however, as perfectly unruffled by the French invasion of Africa. "France could not have done otherwise than she has done," he is reported as saying, and "if any Germans had been massacred the Emperor would at once have intervened without regard to any Act of Algeciras," for "the Act of Algeciras was not in the eyes of any of the Powers a guaranty of impunity to Morocco."

A calm and deliberate German view of the Moroccan imbroglio appears from the pen of Colonel Gaedke in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. This German soldier is a well-known military writer, and was one of the brightest military correspondents during the Russo-Japanese War. His conclusion is that France has come within perilous proximity of biting off more than she can chew. "It is always the same story," he remarks; "it is easy to get in, but precious difficult to get out."

Colonel Gaedke does not think that any improvement in the situation was brought about by the substitution of General d'Amade for General Drude. Charges of inefficiency, he remarks, "are often made without cause, and for no fault on the part of the man deposed." "General d'Amade's plan of scouring the



THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.
Easy enough to get in, but mighty hard to get out!
—*Rire* (Paris).

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country in an attempt to extort submission from the tribes did not succeed." To quote his words:

"D'Amade found that he had struck a wasp's nest. The enemy swarmed around him. For one that he killed, three arose in his place. The French found themselves involved in the most obstinate kind of guerrilla warfare, in the course of which isolated companies suffered the severest losses."

Colonel Gaedke thinks that the Moroccan campaign is likely to result in a really serious war, and speaking of the reenforcement of 14,000 men which the French Government is sending to Morocco, he observes:

"It is quite possible that these 14,000 men will later grow to 40,000 or even more, and that eventually a decisive attack will have to be made on Manakech or Fez. The reenforcements which d'Amade has asked for show what he thinks is before him, but it is absurd to suppose that they will persuade the Moroccans that it is to their interest to sue for peace. While it is possible that such reenforcements may add weight to the arguments put forth in possible negotiations, it is more probable that the demand for them shows that France is on the eve of an interminable campaign."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS AMERICA GROWING MONARCHICAL?

ANY one who has traveled in France, the great Gallic Republic, is soon made aware that he is in a country where aristocracy and monarchism are real and living influences. Voices are lowered and conversation ceases for a moment in a café when the Duc de Blank brushes by; and a wedding among members of an obsolete royal family of France is celebrated with pomp and attended by the reigning sovereigns of Europe. France in this respect has an underworld not unlike that in which Ulysses met the heroes of Troy, and Æneas looked upon the glorious figures of past Roman history. What is a more serious question for the United States, however, is the fact recently remarked by Max Nordau that American women are naturally aristocrats, and the still more startling statement of Sydney Brooks in the London *Daily Chronicle* that "America is fast drifting toward monarchy."

Mr. Brooks says that the White House, for instance, has been recently transformed into an establishment of palatial dimensions. Formerly "the entrance-hall looked like the barroom in a second-rate restaurant." "There were next to no lobbies or cloak-rooms." "Tasteless vulgarity" characterized the decorations. "The President lived just above his workshop." "Privacy was as impossible as dignity." But, he remarks further:

"All this, since Mr. Roosevelt's accession, has been revolutionized. The White House has been reconstructed; new wings have been thrown out; the official quarters are to-day absolutely separated from the residential; all the rooms have been transformed in a style that is nearly the last word in taste and simplicity; two thousand five hundred guests can be accommodated at a state reception without overcrowding; and both inside and out the White House is now all that a Georgian mansion and an official residence should be."

Washington is now the only place in the United States where aristocratic, even royal, leisure prevails. Mr. Brooks speaks on this point in the following enthusiastic terms:

"The beautiful and spacious city on the banks of the Potomac is unlike any capital in Europe, or any of its sister cities in America. It is an American community, doing un-American things, leading an un-American life. It lives simply for two things—society and politics. It neither talks business nor thinks it; the word conveys no more than a remote and abstract meaning to its mind. Commerce and all its banalities are refreshingly, delightfully absent. There is serenity, almost benignity, in its ordering of the routine of life. Nobody 'hustles' in Washington. It is the one city on the continent where America is really at leisure.

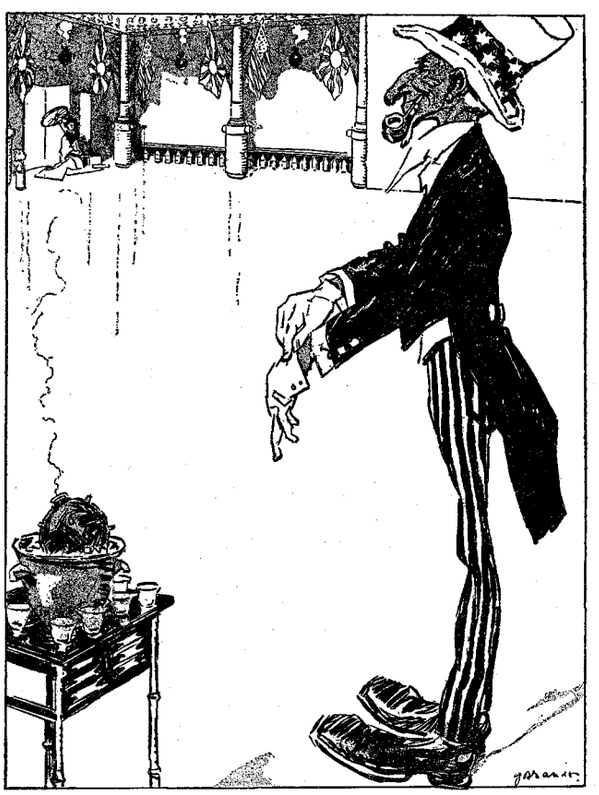
"That indeed is its great attraction. That, together with the lure and glitter of the Diplomatic Corps, is the reason why Washington steadily tends to become the center of American fashion and the haunt of the *nouveaux riches*. A decade ago it showed few signs of becoming a rich man's city. But to-day mansions that are almost palaces are rapidly rising, and the men who build and own them care nothing for politics, and are simply intent upon getting a good social return for their outlay. I imagine this tendency is one that will certainly grow. A few years hence it may be as much the thing to have a house at Washington and spend the winter season there as it used to be to have a cottage at Newport; and I foresee the time when Washington will compete with and perhaps overshadow New York as the radiating center for the fashions and follies of the smart set."

The tendency toward monarchism in social affairs at Washington is thus outlined:

"Certain rules have been evolved and certain customs established, which serve to guide each successive occupant of the White House. Thus the number of state dinners and receptions that the President has to give is now definitely fixt. Thus, too, it is now pretty well understood that an invitation to lunch or dinner at the White House is the equivalent of a command. Thus, also, it is now accepted that the President should on all occasions go in first, that nobody should sit down until he has taken his place, that he should always be served first, that he can not accept hospitality under a foreign flag, and that if he has consented to dine at the house of one of his Cabinet Ministers, a list of the proposed guests should be submitted to him in advance."

"There is no court chamberlain" at Washington, we are told, to decide questions of etiquette and arrange the precedence which is so important a matter in the society of monarchies, but it is all coming. Society at Washington "has not yet found itself," this writer declares, but adds:

"Time and experience are teaching it order and self-restraint. Just as the tumult of the White House has been reduced to dignity, just as the old type of Presidential reception at which all were welcome who chose to come is giving way before the principle of selection, so Washington in time will abandon its indiscriminate calling habits and will reproduce one by one the outward forms and customs and ways of doing things that distinguish the monarchical and aristocratic societies of the Old World."



END OF THE PACIFIC CRUISE.
It will all turn out to be a parlor match,
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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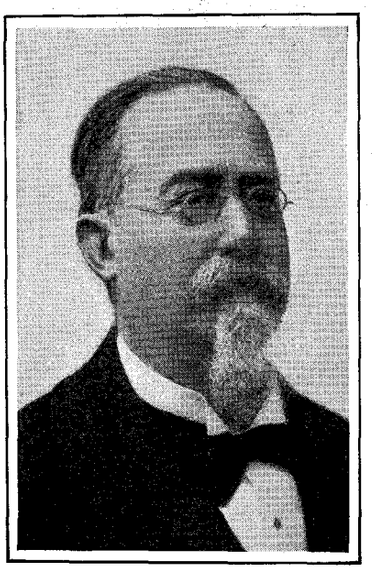
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

GENIUS AND INSANITY

THE extreme views of Lombroso and others, who assert that genius is a form of mental disorder, are not altogether novel, for even the poets have held that "great wits are sure to madness near allied"; yet the truth would appear to be represented by a somewhat more moderate statement. In Dr. Joseph Grasset's book on "The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible," which has recently been translated into English by Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe (New York, 1907), the author has made an effort, among other things, to complete and to verify what he considers the somewhat questionable statements of Lombroso by those of other authors. After due deliberation he concludes that intellectual superiors frequently possess psychic defects which are sometimes very marked. Such individuals may often have a high social value, and the writer believes that their intellect and their nervous affection are connected, tho not as cause and effect. He goes on:



PROF. CESARE LOMBROSO,
Whose assertion that genius is a form of insanity is denied by Dr Grasset.

"This is the question: What are the relations which unite this intellectual superiority and a psychoneurosis which is so often found together in the same individual? The most distinguished among those who have studied this question have come to the conclusion that the intellectual superiority is a consequence, an effect, a symptom of the neurosis, and they have finally come to identify genius and insanity in their essence.

"Diderot (cited by Lombroso) had already said: 'How near genius lies to insanity! Those whom Heaven has marked for either good or ill are subject more or less to these symptoms. They have them more or less frequently, more or less violently. They are shut up or put in chains, or else they have statues erected to their memory.' . . . Moreau de Tours was the first scientifically to formulate this famous doctrine: 'Genius, that is to say, the highest expression, the *ne plus ultra*, of intellectual activity, is a neurosis! Why not? We may easily accept this definition.'

"Lombroso has gone much farther than this and has not only taught that genius is a neurosis, but, according to him, genius is a special neurosis. It is epilepsy. 'After all this,' says he, 'we can, without fear, state that genius is a true degenerative psychosis, belonging to the group of moral insanities which may temporarily spring from other psychoses and take their form, but always conserving certain special characteristics which distinguish it from the others'; and, again, 'Genius creation is a form of degenerative psychosis belonging to the family of the epilepsies.'

"Thus, as Regnard has said, they have lumped the criminals to the great men. The hypothesis of Lombroso has been energetically combated in various quarters . . . and can not be scientifically upheld at the present time.

"In the first place the coincidence of epilepsy and of genius is not very frequent. The examples already cited are few in number, and for certain of them the diagnosis is in need of discussion and of revision.

"To this Lombroso replies that genius is a non-convulsive manifestation of epilepsy, that it may replace the convulsions and be their equivalent, but then he ought to find some of the characteristic epileptic symptoms in addition to the manifestations of genius. Therefore there is nothing in this. Epilepsy has by no means the monopoly of the psychic defects noted in many superiors. . . .

"Among the most seductive ideas of Moreau de Tours there is still one idea to refute; that is, the notion that intellectual superiority should be considered as a disease, as a neurotic manifestation.

"There may perhaps be morbid symptoms characterized by exaggerated, or excess of, function. And yet . . . not all exaggeration of function is morbid. In order that functional exaggeration be considered as diseased it is necessary for it to hinder normal functioning; . . . but intellectual superiority does not interfere with normal intellectual activity; on the contrary, it exalts it; therefore it is not morbid.

"Another thing that proves that intellectual superiority is not a consequence or a symptom of a neurosis is that many people may, for example, have a neurosis like that of Pascal without having his genius, exactly as they might have a nose like Cyrano's without having his wit, or might be pockmarked like Mirabeau or Danton without having their eloquence.

"The hypothesis of Moreau de Tours is therefore no more tenable than that of Lombroso.

"Another hypothesis, which is upheld by Réveillé Parise, would maintain an inverse relationship between intellectual superiority and neurosis, *i.e.*, the neurosis is the consequence of the superiority; and, in fact, intellectual overwork, the strenuous life, and the desire to know for oneself every sensation in life, certainly drain the nervous system of superiors, and may, in many cases, aid powerfully in the development of the neurosis. . . . . .

"But the neuroses developed in youth, or even in infancy, the *hereditary* neuropathic defects observed in the superior, as well as in his ascendants, his descendants, and his collaterals, can not be explained in this manner In the same way when Baudelaire would take to drink in order to allay the terror which his hallucinations caused him, one could not attribute these hallucinations to alcohol. One can not therefore formulate in a general law the relationship which would make a neurosis derived from intellectual superiority.

"What then shall we conclude?

"Scientifically, one thing only is demonstrated: that is, the frequent coexistence of intellectual superiority and a neurosis in the same individual. This coexistence is too frequent to be fortuitous, and one should not say, with Henri Joly, that Lombroso's book has nothing in it but a *simple* and *puerile* system, and that everybody's head may be afflicted as well as his heart or his intestines, and that certain superiors become insane just as others have inflammation of the lungs. Neither must one say, with Faguet, that the neuroses appear more frequently in superiors because they are better known, nor, with Bourget, that such neuroses are either a bluff or a wilful exaggeration, a pose or a form of snobbishness, and that they are put on or magnified for the mystification of the philistine."

In fact, tho the law of frequent coincidence is established, the truth lies, Dr Grasset is confident, simply in the idea of a common foundation. Intellectual superiority and nervous weakness, he says, are "distinct branches springing from a common trunk." This common root is characterized by a very marked nervous temperament and an acquired or hereditary neuropathic state. The writer continues:

"Furthermore, the psychic centers are essentially multiple and complex; they do not form in any person a homogeneous whole of which the parts are all uniformly developed. It can be understood how in the same person certain centers may develop exuberantly, while others suffer and become diseased. A curious example of such unequal development of the psychic centers is furnished by calculators such as Inaudi and Diamanti.

"That is to say, that when the same man is both neurotic and superior, he is neurotic by virtue of one zone of his nervous system, and superior because of another. . . . . .

"*The common trunk which unites superiority and neuroses is a temperament, but is not a disease.*

"Medically, therefore, genius and superiority are by no means to be considered as diseases to be treated and cured. The superior keeps his high social standing, which he must protect and develop; he is not necessarily ill, and if he be so it is not by reason of his

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superiority, but because of a coexisting neurosis which it is admissible to advise upon and treat, to take measures against it, and, if possible, to cure.

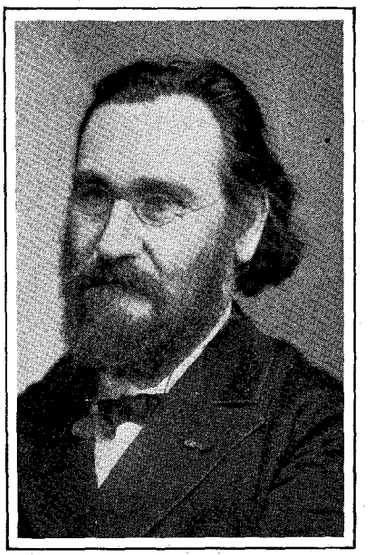
"In rejecting the superior individual in a group of healthy people one does not as a result thrust him into the mediocre class. By lopping off a diseased branch, healthy branches grow all the more vigorously. It would have been wholly ridiculous to have wished to cure Pascal of his genius, which was not a disease; but if he could have been cured of his neurosis his genius would have lost nothing by it, but quite the contrary. If it had been possible to prevent or cure the madness of Guy de Maupassant, the number of his masterpieces would certainly have been increased.

"I believe, then, that I can say, as I said in 1900, *genius is not a neurosis; but a neurosis is more often the penalty of genius.* . . . . . .

"Intellectual superiority is not a symptom of neurosis. The neurosis is rather the scar or accident of superiority. It is not the cause, it is the obstacle."

THE CAUSE OF OLD AGE

THAT among the factors that play a part in the production of old age the occurrence of the microbes of decay in the large intestine is important, is the contention of Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, in his book on "The Prolongation of Life," an English translation of which, edited by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, has recently appeared (New York, 1908). In an examination of the longevity of various creatures, as compared with the condition of their digestive apparatus in this regard, he concludes that the longest-lived animals are those whose intestines contain the fewest bacteria. Says Professor Metchnikoff:



PROF. ELIE METCHNIKOFF,
Who locates the microbes that cause old age.

"Altho the life of most mammals is relatively short, there are to be found in the group some which live relatively long, as well as others whose life is short. The elephant is an example of the long-lived mammals, while ruminants are short-lived forms. . . . Sheep and cattle become senile at an early age, and do not live long. They are striking exceptions to the rule according to which the duration of life is in direct relation with the size and length of the period of growth. The cow, which is much larger than a woman, and the time of gestation of which is about the same, or a little longer, acquires its teeth at four years old, and becomes senile at an early age; it is quite old at between sixteen and seventeen, an age when a woman is hardly adult; at the age of thirty, practically the extreme limit for bovine animals, a woman is in full vigor.

"The precocious old age of ruminants, the constitution of which is well understood, and which are carefully tended, coincides with an extraordinary richness of the intestinal flora. Food remains for a long time in the complicated stomach of these animals, and afterward the digested masses remain still longer in the large intestine. According to Stohmann and Weiske, in the case of sheep it is a week until the remains of a particular meal have finally left the body of the animal. . . . The intestinal contents are richly charged with microbes and give off a strong odor of putrefaction. It is not surprizing that under these conditions the life of sheep should be short.

"Another large herbivorous animal, the horse, also dies young, after a premature old age. Altho it does not ruminate and possesses a simple stomach, the process of digestion is slow, and enormous masses of nutritive material accumulate in the huge large intestine. Ellenberger and Hofmeister have shown that food remains in the alimentary canal for nearly four days. It remains in the stomach and the small intestine only twenty-four hours, but about three times as long in the large intestine. This is remarkably different from what happens in the case of birds, in which there is no stagnation during the passage of food through the digestive canal."

Turning next to the case of flying birds, the writer notes that the body, being adapted for flight, is as light as possible, and the bladder and large intestine are absent, so that there is no accumulation of excreta, which are ejected almost as rapidly as they are formed. Such structure and habits, Professor Metchnikoff goes on to say, make it not surprizing that the alimentary canal of many birds contains only a scanty intestinal flora. Parrots, for instance, which are remarkably long-lived birds, harbor very few microbes in the intestine. To quote further:

"Even in birds of prey, which feed upon putrid flesh, the number of microbes in the intestine is remarkably limited. I have investigated the case of ravens which I fed on flesh which was putrid and swarming with microbes. The droppings contained very few bacteria, and it was specially remarkable that the intestines had not the slightest smell of putrefaction. Altho the opened body of a herbivorous mammal, such as a rabbit, gives off a strong smell of putrefaction, the body of a raven with the digestive tube exposed has no unpleasant smell. This absence of putrefaction in the intestine is probably the reason of the great longevity of such birds as parrots, ravens, and their allies."

Comparison with the case of running birds (cursors) whose bodies are not adapted for flight and which accordingly may have largely developed internal organs bears out this contention. Says the writer:

"It is not surprizing that the accumulation of food material in the large intestine of running birds is associated with the presence of an extremely rich intestinal flora. . . . Altho the intestinal contents and excrement of many other birds show the presence of very few microbes, belonging to a small number of species, the same materials taken from running birds show enormous quantities of microbes, belonging to a large number of species. . . . . .

"It is striking to compare the short life of cursorial birds, which nevertheless thrive and reproduce in captivity, with the remarkable longevity of so many other birds (parrots, birds of prey) which, altho they are much smaller, have been kept alive for from eighty to one hundred years. It would be difficult to find a more striking argument in favor of the view that richness of the intestinal flora shortens life. When birds become adapted to terrestrial life and acquire a huge large intestine in which microbes can abound, their duration of life is diminished."

All these facts, Professor Metchnikoff goes on to say, increase his conviction that the microbial contents of the intestine is an extremely important factor in the causation of senility. He cautions his readers, however, against the supposition that all the known facts can be explained equally easily on this hypothesis. He says:

"The harm done by microbes can not always be measured by their abundance in the alimentary canal. In the first place, it must be remembered that some microbes are useful; moreover, microbes, even altho their products are very dangerous, may exist in quantities in an organism, and yet do no harm if the organism has the power of resisting bacterial poisons. Thus, for instance, the bacillus of tetanus, which thrives in the alimentary canal, and which can endanger life if the wall of the gut is wounded, does not harm a crocodile or a tortoise, as these animals are extremely resistant to the poison of tetanus. . . . . .

"The bodies of man and of higher animals are possest of a complex mechanism which resists the harmful action of bacteria and their poisons. The various parts of this mechanism may act differently, with the result that there is great variation in the power of resistance. Thus, however abundant microbes may be in the intestine, they may bring little harm to an organism that has a high power of destruction or neutralization of the toxins, or when these harmful products are unable to pass through the intestinal wall. It is in this way that I explain some exceptions to the general rule, which are exceptions only in appearance."

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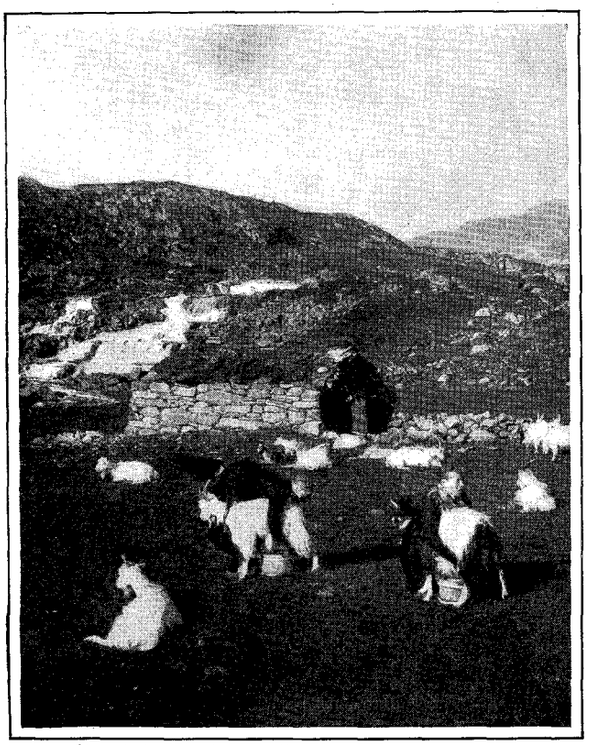
A PLEA FOR THE GOAT

BY what mischance has one of our most useful animals become a kind of joke, popularly associated with tumbledown shanties and the consumption of posters and old tin cans? The anonymous author of a recent English book, reviewed in *The Lancet* (London, February 29), pleads strongly for the recognition of the



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HOW THEY USE GOATS IN NORWAY—

value of the goat to the community, largely on the ground of the quality and purity of the milk which she produces. The capital locked up in each of these animals, we are told, is less than is required for the possession of a cow. The reviewer goes on:

"That goat's milk is rich in butter-fat is known to most people and is well supported by various analyses quoted in this book. . . . There is no doubt that goat's milk is notably rich both in proteid and fat, and that many children have thriven on it who have done very poorly on the product of the larger animal. Another great point in her favor is that the goat is a much more cleanly animal than the cow and that there is less chance of her milk being contaminated. The fact that will surprize most readers, however, is the daily yield of a good milch-nanny. Something over a quart a day may be expected from a quite ordinary animal, and there is a photograph in the book of a 'three-quarters Toggenburg' that is described as having given half a ton of milk in the year. By careful management a very small flock will give an all-the-year-round supply. . . . . .

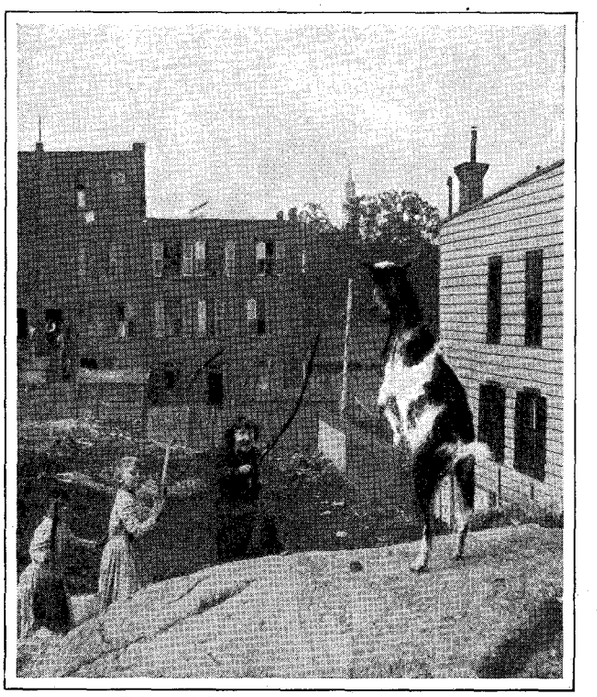
"We are more concerned with the hygienic than with the economic aspect of goat-keeping, but we may say that a good case is made out for the financial advantage of careful goat-farming, even on the smallest scale. Much dissatisfaction is exprest by the author and many of the twenty-four goat-keepers who have contributed an appendix to the book with the prohibition which the Board of Argiculture has placed on the import of goats, even for stud purposes. It is claimed that the strain is seriously depreciated in this country by the continual in-breeding caused by this order, and that English stock could be equally well protected from epizootic disease by a system of quarantine. The mischievous propensities of the species are not glossed over, but the author thinks that they are outweighed. His enthusiasm, which is evidently born of thorough knowledge, even carries him to a little appendix upon sheep-keeping for milch purposes, but we fancy that goats must rise considerably in the public estimation before the claims of their innocent cousins are considered seriously in this respect."

SMALL FAMILIES AND INHERITED DISEASE

THAT the earlier members of a large family are more apt to inherit disease than those who are born later, and that therefore the limitation of families to one or two children is increasing the percentage of persons with weak constitutions, would appear to follow from investigations on the inheritance of tuberculosis, made recently in England by Prof. Karl Pearson. Says *Nature* (London, February 27), in the course of a review of Professor Pearson's work:

"Are the elder or the younger members of the family the more liable to develop tuberculosis and to possess a tuberculous diathesis? The children of old people, of, say, a man over sixty and a woman of forty-seven, are popularly believed to be handicapped in the struggle for life owing to inherited physical defects. There is no real evidence that this is the case, as many instances for and against the contention can be given. Whether the child of elderly parents is healthy or not depends not so much upon the age as upon the health of the parents; for a man with, say, Bright's disease—the prevalent ailment of men over sixty—will certainly not beget a healthy offspring. It would seem, however, from a general study of constitutional defects which are inherited, that the elder members of the family are more liable to suffer than the younger. In the case of tuberculous families, as well as with stocks giving no parental tuberculous history, the elder offspring, especially the first and second, appear subject to tuberculosis at a very much higher rate than the younger members.

"This observation is of especial interest when the modern notion of the limitation of families is considered. There are few 'younger members' to the small and limited families of to-day. The two or three children born to a couple of parents would represent the elder branches only of the 'old-fashioned family' of a dozen of some fifty years ago. We have just seen that Professor Pearson declares that the first and second child are endowed with all forms of pathological heritage, and if there are only two children in the



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AND IN AMERICA.

family, the limited family of the present day is producing a community of persons highly endowed with a pathological heritage, uncorrected in its national deteriorating effect had there been later children of the marriage—that is, children less likely to have inherited in a marked manner the pathological tissues or diathesis of their parents.

"If we are to believe the above statement, and there is no

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evidence against its being logically acceptable, we are brought face to face with the question of the benefit or otherwise of the law of primogeniture which so largely obtains all the world over. From a racial standpoint the first and second children, as we have seen above, are the worst members of the family to beget a stock free from pathological taints; yet it is to the eldest son that the preservation of the family and its possessions, its titles, or its wealth is entrusted. To push this point to its seemingly logical conclusion, it would come about that the eldest son of one family marrying the eldest daughter of another family would in time lead to an effete progeny and the extinction of the power of rearing children.

"As a prophylactic agency in this scheme of pathologic inheritance, it would appear essential, to correct the deteriorating effects of intermarriage between elder members of different families, that the eldest child of one family should marry with a younger child of another family.

"The limitation of families to one or two children is therefore a highly detrimental factor in national eugenics, for not only is there no allowance for what appears to be the inevitable waste attaching to child life, but the progeny, if thus produced only during the early years of married life, is calculated to add in time more affected individuals to the community, seeing it is the first-born children especially that inherit family traits of physique and diathesis."

IS THE FIXATION OF NITROGEN A FAILURE?

So much has been said of the success of methods for bringing about the chemical combination of atmospheric nitrogen in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, that it is somewhat disappointing to read in *The Electrical Review* (New York, February 15) that of all the different plans that have been tried but two are still in operation, and that neither of these is firmly established on a commercial basis. Theoretically the processes are simple, as the nitrogen and oxygen of the air will combine when passed through an electric arc, but the practical difficulties have been great. Says the writer:

"The chief expense of the process is the cost of the power, and the reaction, under ordinary conditions, is inefficient. Moreover, unless the oxids of nitrogen produced in the arc are immediately removed from it, they will be decomposed. In those processes which promise the best results this effect is overcome, to some degree at least, by drawing the treated air rapidly away from the arc. In the Birkeland and Eyde process, which seems to be the only one of this class still in operation, in addition to keeping the air flowing constantly through the furnace, an alternating-current arc is employed, which, by means of a magnetic field, is blown rapidly across the stream of air, thus acting but a short time on any portion of it. The efficiency of this process is said to be higher than that of the other processes which have been tried, and the system is now in operation in Norway, where unusually cheap power is available. It seems likely that the last factor has contributed largely to the apparent success of this process.

"The other process, which is being tried on a commercial scale in Italy, is also electrical, but the energy is used simply as a heating agent. The process depends on the reaction which takes place when calcium carbid is heated and brought into contact with nitrogen. One atom of carbon is given up, its place being taken by two atoms of nitrogen, resulting in the compound known as calcium cyanamid. . . . Again, it will be noticed that the question of power is the most important item. . . . Improvements must, therefore, be directed toward reducing the cost of power and rendering the process more efficient. Energy should be saved wherever possible. One opportunity for so doing is the saving of the heat lost when the calcium carbid is allowed to cool, only to be reheated again to react with the nitrogen. . . . This has led to a modified process which is described by Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw in *The Electrician*, London, for January 24. . . . A further improvement would be some method which would lower the temperature at which the reaction takes place. It has been found that certain materials, such as calcium chlorid and calcium fluorid, have this effect. They are unchanged by the reaction and remain in the product as adulterants, and thus may be objectionable or not, according to their properties."

A factory employing this process is now, we are told, in operation in Italy with a yearly output of something less than 4,000 tons. The material seems to have given satisfaction as a fertilizer, but needs careful handling. To introduce it the producers sell it at a few dollars less per ton of nitrogen than ammonium sulfate brings. It is hoped that it will take the place of Chile saltpeter, which is being rapidly exhausted.

THE JAPANESE AS SCIENTIFIC ORIGINATORS

That the Japanese, besides learning quickly the arts of western civilization, are doing original scientific work of high value, is asserted by a writer in *Engineering* (London, March 6). After noting our common impression that, while the Japanese are clever imitators and adapters, they have no originality, he assures us that this opinion is founded on superficial knowledge. He says:

"Any one who keeps himself acquainted with the scientific memoirs published in Japan will admit that they will bear a very favorable comparison with those of any other country; and while no Japanese Newton, Darwin, or Kelvin has arisen, there are men connected with Japanese universities and colleges of whom any learned institution in the world would have no reason to be ashamed. We have more than once directed attention to papers published in *The Journal of the College of Science*, Imperial University of Tokyo, and as the twenty-first volume of that publication is to hand, it is interesting to note that, now it has come of age, it has not only passed through a healthy period of development, but is now in a strong and vigorous manhood, and able to take its place among similar publications in other parts of the world. . . . . .

"The volume before us, however, has several elaborate papers in physical science of great theoretical and practical value. One of them, 'On the Effect of Stress on Magnetization, and its Reciprocal Relations to the Change of Elastic Constants by Magnetization,' by Messrs. K. Honda and T. Tereda, lecturers on physics in the Imperial University, is a very good sample of the quality of papers in this department which has appeared in the memoirs for some years past. Its authors display an intimate working knowledge of higher mathematics, and their applications to the problems which arise in their investigations. They have made themselves acquainted with the results of the work of previous investigators in the same department, and they employ the most improved apparatus. They are thus able not only to incorporate these results in their paper, but to extend them as a consequence of their own studies. Mr. Tereda has also a very interesting paper, containing an 'Acoustical Investigation of the Japanese Bamboo Pipe, Syakuhati,' which will be studied with pleasure by those who are interested in eastern music. We need only mention one other paper on natural science, that on 'Mesozoic Plants from China,' by Mr. H. Matajiro Yokoyama, which, however, is only a very small part of a much more extensive and more practical work which is being carried on.

"We are told that at various times five Japanese geologists have visited China, and having been granted facilities by the Chinese, have made careful examinations into the mineral resources of Kiangsi, Shantung, Chihli, Szechuen, and Yunnan. Moreover, during the Manchurian campaign, five geologists, belonging for the most part to the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan, went to investigate the mineral wealth of southern Manchuria. The results of these investigations have not yet been put into print; but, no doubt, before long we will hear something about the practical results, when the mineral resources of China are being taken advantage of by Japan for industrial purposes. When we remember that the Engineering Society, the Institutions of Mechanical Engineers and of Naval Architects, as well as other technical societies, all publish very complete transactions, we see, at once, that the Japanese are attending both to the development of science and its application to practical purposes."

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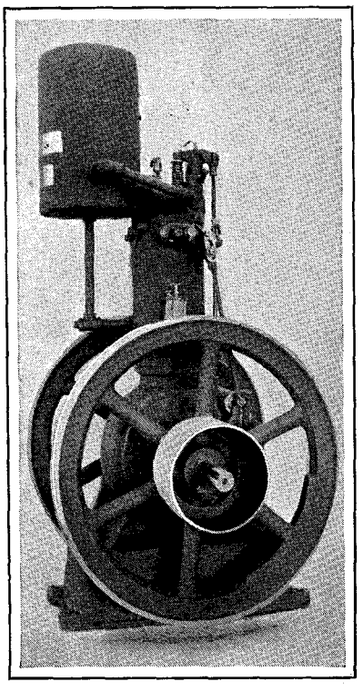
MUST THE HORSE LEAVE THE FARM?

DISCUSSING the future of electrical power as an adjunct to farm work, an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 7) expresses the opinion that within a few years, when the development of our water-powers has advanced and power companies are looking for customers, they may attempt to build up a business among the farmers, but he thinks that it can hardly be expected that the farmers will themselves be the first to make a decided movement in this way. He says:



A HANDY ENGINE FOR THE FARM.
Can be run with gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene, alcohol, crude oil, or gas.

"As a rule they are conservative and inclined to follow the methods their fathers used. They are accustomed to the horse and are apt to consider at length any plan which calls for a considerable outlay for equipment. It will be for the power companies to point out the advantages of other methods and to show in what way a change would be profitable.

"The one great advantage of the horse is what might be called its flexibility. He is a self-contained, self-propelling prime mover. This fact is apt to overshadow his decided shortcomings in other ways. He is costly to keep; he requires constant attention, and is expensive as a source of power. His rate of working is low, and when it is sought to increase the power by placing a number of units in a team, the system becomes awkward and difficult to handle, and, besides, soon reaches a point where more men are required to control the work. Practically all the work of the farm can be done, and is now being done, by portable electric motors, which require only a fraction of the attention which must be given to the horse, at a much less cost for power or feed. As a means for hauling heavy loads to market the horse is not cheap, and in some sections of the country the automobile is already displacing him in this work. Besides these disadvantages, if the horse should be replaced by the motor this would free a considerable part of the farm, which must now be given up to raising hay and feed for him, for more profitable crops."

A REAL "ODOR OF SANCTITY"—That this expression, as used by old writers, was not merely metaphorical, appears from an article abstracted from *The Chemist and Druggist* by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, March). Says this paper:

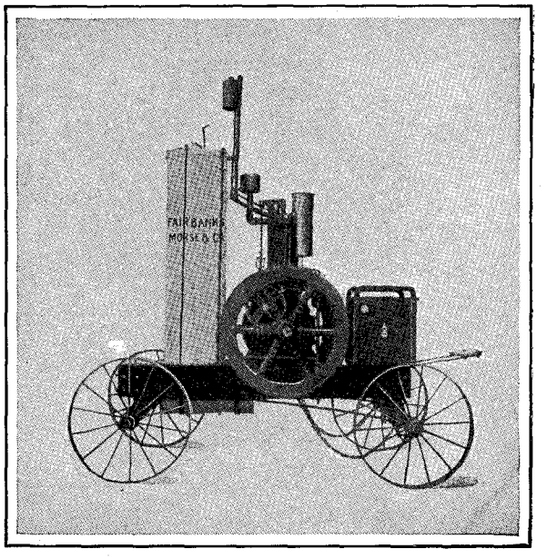
"In Malory's 'History of Prince Arthur,' written in the fifteenth century, . . . when his comrades found Sir Launcelot dead, they noticed 'the sweetest savor about him that ever they smelled.' Malory explains that this was the odor of sanctity. In the *Revue de Paris* for December 1, Dr. George Dumas analyzes materialistically, but not unkindly, a number of the legends of this odor recorded of the saints of the church. While recognizing the elusive nature of odors, how easily one may be mistaken for another, and how possible it is to fancy them, Dr. Dumas credits most of these stories; but he spoils his testimony by explaining them. For example, St. Theresa's death is traced to diabetic acetonomy, and from the facts of physiology he shows how likely pleasant odors might be observed in such a case. Usually, the saintly odors are compared to those of violet, pineapple, musk, benzoin, yellow amber, canella, cloves, orange, lily, and rose. For many of these it is now possible to substitute chemical terms. In cases where the nutrition is checked acetones and fatty acids may be developed. These, combining with aldehydes and acetous aromatic derivatives of alcohol, give rise to the perfumes of the orange or violet, or it may be to those of canella or musk. Butyric ether, with a little bicarbonate of soda, will yield the odor of pineapple. Subject to special modifications, Dr. Dumas gives $C_6H_{12}O_2$ as the formula for the odor of sanctity."

INJURY FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT

THAT inflammation of the eyes, sometimes caused by the electric arc light, is due to the invisible ultraviolet rays was asserted by Dr. Schanz and Dr. Stockhausen in a discussion at the Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians last autumn at Dresden. Says *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, March):

"It had been proved that the shortest of these rays do not extend very far from the light, but as those with waves longer than 212 micromillimeters still extend thirty feet and more from the arc before they are absorbed by the air, it is evident that these actinic rays, which begin with the wave-length of about 380 micromillimeters, are of considerable practicable importance to all those who have to work at or near arc lights. Hitherto it has been thought that a plate of glass before the eye was sufficient protection from these ultraviolet rays, but the case shown by the speaker showed that common glass was not enough, because the patient had worn one. This circumstance induced the two authors to undertake an investigation to find out how far glass absorbed the ultraviolet rays. They found that only those ultraviolet rays which possess a shorter wave-length than 300 microns are absorbed by the ordinary lamp and spectacle-lens glasses. . . . . .

"The most dangerous ultraviolet rays are those between 400 and 300 microns wave-length, because it is just these that are easily transmitted by the ordinary lamp and spectacle glasses. Among the usual protective spectacles the blue ones protect least because they transmit the blue end of the spectrum best. The smoke glasses weaken these rays as well as the visible spectrum, but they do not extinguish them. . . . They decomposed the light of all artificial sources of light, from the candle to the latest electric light, by means of a quartz spectro-photograph, and thus determined how many ultraviolet rays each light contained. They came to the conclusion that our artificial lights with increasing intensities, especially increasing temperatures, gradually have become richer in ultraviolet rays. They have endeavored to find a glass which would absorb the ultraviolet rays to a high degree, and they believe that they have produced one that will answer all purposes and which will soon be on the market."



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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PHILOSOPHICAL ERROR IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, according to a Methodist philosopher, is a sort of misplacement of metaphysics. The followers of this cult, he tells us, fancy that "our metaphysics is the source of experience," and that in some way it "makes the experience real or unreal." The writer quoted is Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, and he offers his interpretation of the cult because he finds himself frequently referred to by the leaders thereof, "not, indeed, as holding their view, but as having a philosophy which readily lends itself to it." The claim of Christian Science, he explains in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, March 19), "is that pain, disease, and evil in general are unreal, and hence exist only in our thought," so "we have only to correct our thoughts, then, and they vanish into their native nothingness." In this claim, he declares, the Christian Scientist "falls a prey to the confusion which infests the word reality—a confusion continually manifesting itself in philosophical literature." The Professor elucidates:

"Without stopping to recite the various meanings of this word, it suffices to point out that all our thinking about life and the world must begin with experience, and that experience itself must be accepted as real. But when we speak of the reality of experience we do not mean to say anything metaphysical, but simply to state that the objects of experience, these things and persons about us, whatever may be their ultimate nature, are facts with which we have to reckon and to which we have to adjust ourselves in order to live. The order of external nature is something we can not ignore, and the order of our physical dependence is something we can not escape. Now experience in this sense makes up the great contents of life, and the knowledge of experience in this sense and of the way in which its factors hang together is the sum of practical wisdom. Whether we shall call it real or not is a matter of very little moment, provided we observe that, whatever we call it, it has to be recognized just the same, and that we have to adjust ourselves to it, under whatever name, if we are to live. In this sense, then, experience is real, and practically this is a most important sense and no metaphysics would make it more or less real for practical purposes."

It is a great mistake, the Professor goes on, "to fancy that our metaphysics is the source of experience, or that it in any way makes the experience real or unreal." Experience remains the same for all men whatever differing philosophical explanation they give it. "Experience is real and carries its truth and verification in itself." The study of experience, it is argued, may compel us to go behind it and to find its causal explanation, and this would carry us out into the field of metaphysics. But, we are told, "it can never lead us behind it in the way of denying the experience, for experience is both first and last, first as the foundation of our theorizing, and last as that by which the theorizing must be judged." The writer continues:

"Now this fact is overlooked by a great many philosophers and also by the Christian-Science speculators. They point out that matter is unreal, and various other things are unreal, and then conclude that this unreality in some ways affects the experience. In truth the affirmation is a metaphysical one. Thus we may say that disease and pain are not realities, meaning thereby that they are not substances. We can also say that sin is not a reality, evil is not a reality, death is not a reality, and as substantive facts, of course, they are not real. Or we might say with certain pantheistic philosophers that the finite is not real, meaning thereby that over against the infinite substance finite things are transitory or dependent. But all of these statements are metaphysical, and have no bearing upon the reality of experience. Pain is not real as a thing, but is an actual occurrence in experience. Disease is not a substance but it is a condition, nevertheless, from which we suffer. Death is only an event, but still it is appointed unto all men once to die. It is plain that these things remain, whatever name we give them, and that we have to adjust ourselves to them, whatever our metaphysics may be. Hunger may be an illusion, but the only known way of effectively dealing with it is by securing a certain other kind of illusion, known as food, and applying the latter to the removal of the former. So with cold and divers other unpleasant facts, they may be illusions but they will be very grievous illusions unless we apply other illusions known as shelter, clothing, warmth, and the like. Arsenic may be an illusion or non-existent, but we must not swallow it, nevertheless. A live wire may be an illusion, but we must not take hold of it. Our bodies also may be illusions, but we must at least treat them in certain ways, otherwise certain other unpleasant illusions will be sure to arise. If they were absolutely real we should not be more bound by them than we are."

Let our metaphysics, then, be what it will, the Professor shows us, there is an order of experience that is "practically as real for the most determined idealist as it would be for the most besotted realist." If any one doubts, he may put to the test any or all of this line of experiments suggested by the vivacious philosopher:

"Let him consider whether he could stand out of doors in scanty clothing through a January blizzard, whether he could safely swallow strychnin in large doses, handle a live wire, put his hand in the fire, chop off his fingers, sit comfortably on a cake of ice, renounce food, and so forth. Here is a large field for experiment for any one who doubts and wishes to try and see. And before long it will appear that there is an order of experience which for all practical purposes is real. That is, we do not produce it and we can not escape it. We have to adjust ourselves to it whether we like it or not, if we expect to live. Now a Christian Scientist who admits this differs practically from the rest of us in nothing but words. His theoretical difference, if there be any, lies in the field of metaphysics, and that is purely a matter of speculation. By keeping this point in mind we shall at least escape the confusion that arises from the ambiguity of this word reality, and we may have a chance to test the validity of our notions. In the long run the death-rate seems to be about one apiece for all of us, Christian Scientists and other folk alike."

In conclusion the Professor adds that the Christian-Science doctrine appears to be "simply an emphasis of a truth quite overlooked in the recent materialistic period, and never until lately duly emphasized by medical science, namely, that the state of mind has great significance for health or disease, and that, therefore, the wise thing for all persons to do, who hope to live, is to maintain as much cheerfulness and hopefulness and courage as possible. With this understanding Christianity is probably the best prescription for successful living that can be given."

CHRISTIAN SOURCES OF BUDDHISM—In tracing the origins of Japanese Buddhism, the way leads curiously toward Christian sources, says the New York *Observer*, in commenting upon the work of a Welsh scholar, Prof. Arthur Lloyd, of Tokyo. This investigator is unconnected with Occidental churches, but is a "devout and orthodox believer" who has "studied Japanese Buddhism unweariedly for a score of years." In some lectures recently delivered in Tokyo on "the various sects and evolutions of Japanese Buddhism" he has made known "the startling discovery that the original of the famous classic or sutra (Hokke), on which the Nichiren or Japanese Buddhism is built, was written in Alexandria in the first century, or by a man of India saturated with Alexandrian philosophy, phraseology, and ideas." It is even possible, comments *The Observer*, "that the apostles of Jesus saw and knew of this writing. When Paul wrote of giving his 'body to be burned' he had before him a famous Buddhist who did this very thing."

Professor Lloyd's researches may have important results, as the following sets forth:

"This is but one item in the splendid feast of scholarship

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afforded by Professor Lloyd, whose lectures are to be printed in the forthcoming transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. After reading these masterly analyses of Japanese Buddhism, the Christian, seeing how much the Buddhists borrowed, both from Greek philosophy and the New-Testament truths, thanks God devoutly that neither pagan, nor Buddhistic, nor 'Christian' agnosticism was allowed by the early custodians of Christ's truth to adulterate the message of Jesus. Pure Christianity borrowed nothing from Buddhism. The contrary was the case, else Sir Edwin Arnold could never have written 'The Light of Asia'—that praise of Shaka Muni in a poem 'tricked out in Christian phrase' (the quotation is from Dr. Griffis). Even Shinran's doctrine of 'justification' by faith in Buddha, over which Protestants have been puzzled, may prove to be an importation from one of St. Paul's centers of activity. Professor Lloyd, in the cold light of scholarship, has shown the absurdity of supposing that the Christianity of Christ or Paul filched from the sects of Buddhism. Incidentally his studies demonstrate the unity of mankind and the providential part a Christian Japan will play in the unification of the race and the triumphs of the Gospel."

EXCOMMUNICATION OF ABBÉ LOISY

CATHOLIC papers have not yet exprest their views of the condemnation of the French priest, Abbé Loisy. From recent dispatches we learn that the Pope has issued against him the decree of excommunication, placing him in this respect alongside Father Tyrrell. American readers, except those who are special students of current theological questions, may be unfamiliar with the work and theological position of this latest offender condemned as a Modernist. An evidently sympathetic editorial in the Boston *Transcript* states that his views, tho radical, are at the same time "orthodox and formally correct in the sphere of dogma." He is declared to be "no Protestant, but a firm believer in the divine origin of the papacy. He accepts the dogmas of the Roman Church and submits himself in all reverence to the authority of the Holy See." His motive and work are described as "constructive." "If here and there he overturns cherished traditions," says this observer, "it is that he may build with sounder materials and thus enable the Church to meet the dark days which are assuredly coming upon her." *The Transcript* observes that the Pope's "action is very significant and important to Catholic and Protestant scholars," and continues:

"For a long time Catholic scholarship, except in matters of merely antiquarian interest, has been charged with sterility. Protestant Germany, and, at a long interval, Protestant England, have led the van in Biblical learning. Harnack, Loofs, Dalman, Cheyne, Driver, and Sanday—to name but a few—have by their laborious studies seemed to emphasize the inertia of Roman-Catholic divines.

"At last, however, this reproach was being lifted. A small group of scholars led by such men as Abbés Houtin, Klein and Loisy in France, and Father Tyrrell in England, was beginning to make its influence felt, and to exact respect from the Biblical experts of Berlin and Oxford. The Abbé Loisy, in particular, was able to meet such a man as Harnack on something like equal terms. His 'Gospel and the Church' was published as a reply to the German divine's 'What is Christianity?' And of all the replies which this latter book called forth, it was the only one which went to the root of the questions discust and was in some respects more searching than the volume criticized.

"The Abbé has also given to the world the fruit of years of New-Testament study on the Fourth Gospel and on the Synoptic Gospels. His thesis as to the Fourth Gospel is that it is a great theological and mystical allegory, a work of speculation, having nothing in common, as regards form, with the preaching of the historical Christ. Now this theory may or may not be true. But the point is that this is the view to which more and more the consensus of modern expert opinion is coming. His work on the first three gospels which was officially condemned by the new archbishop of Paris, and which is alleged to have especially provoked the authorities of the Vatican, is judged by Biblical scholars to be one of the most delicate pieces of critical scholarship, full of learning and spiritual insights, that have been produced in the last thirty years. Well might one expect the Abbé to say as he did to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that he would appeal from the judgment of ecclesiasticism to that of the enlightened conscience and intellect of his readers."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that Abbé Loisy is condemned for "Americanism," and comments: "It pleases the Vatican to class any liberal, intellectual movement in the Catholic Church as Americanism, tho in point of fact both Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who were at one time suspected at Rome of being inspired by liberal ideas, have long ago officially anathematized all those tendencies toward rational historical criticism."

PLAIN TALK FROM THE PEW

THE pulpit from time to time has sought to get from the pew an expression of the kind of sermons it likes. Often the result is not particularly edifying, but the London *Sunday-School Chronicle* has drawn from a number of laymen recently, notes *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "some rather fresh expressions on various kinds of sermons." A digest of the opinions concerning the kind of sermons laymen don't like reveals these views:

"Several take the occasion to say that laymen in general do not like sermons of any kind, and others hint that the shorter the sermon the better. Most of the writers are inclined to speak first of what they don't care for—sermons which discuss theological or philosophical problems, especially when the preacher has not yet mastered them; clever topical addresses prepared with a view to furnish good copy for the daily newspaper; literary criticisms on classic or current books, with such subjects as Browning's 'Message to His Age,' or Tennyson's 'Christian Belief'; discussions of matters whose chief interest is in their relation to common gossip; and sermons which appeal continually to the church as the authoritative instructor in matters of faith and conduct. Englishmen, especially Anglicans, are more familiar than Americans with the wearisome reiteration, 'The church reminds us,' 'The church says this.' One layman says he prefers to receive his literary criticisms from men who are not interested to make their author expound a gospel or support a creed; and another would rather go to university-extension courses than to Sunday-evening services for literary dissertations. As to 'taking' subjects, a layman gives this incident: 'A friend of mine told me with intense joy that his church had been full on the Sunday night. I asked him what he preached about, and he said: 'Courtship and Marriage.' I only inquired very respectfully, 'Is it really worth while?'"

The sermon which is a "message to the conscience and a response from above to the highest aspiration" is one which met with a "genuine appreciation" from the contributors to the symposium. Some further qualities of the good sermon are enumerated:

"It must be in the language of common life, these laymen say. It must be truth spoken with conviction, not qualified by desire to please or placate, nor uttered in a spirit to provoke opposition. The sermon which is valued is one which shows men their temptations, and how to overcome them; which inspires men to trust God in the midst of business anxieties; which sustains them in the dark hours of adversity and loss and bereavement; which teaches and leads them to apply practical remedies for the sorrows of the afflicted and the sufferings of the poor; which kindles their love for children, increases their confidence in the triumph of righteousness over evil in this world, and opens before them a vision of future blessedness with God in eternal joy and harmony with him. In a word, the sermon which men like is the one which finds them as they are, and shows them how they can become what in their best moments they desire to be. Such a sermon is a revelation of experience spoken in language understood through experience of the hearers. It is the outcome of intimate association with Jesus Christ, looking on men as he looks on them, the best in the preacher speaking to the best in his hearers. It is the Word, that is, the self-manifesting God, become flesh, speaking not only through the mouth but through the whole personality of his messenger. The testimony of a number of Christian laymen to this effect, while not new, brings vividly home to the mind and conscience of the Church the conditions on which spiritual revival will be realized."

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A NEW JEWISH LAND OF PROMISE

A NEW land of promise is held out before Jewish eyes; but its exact location is still kept a mystery. Somewhere in Northern Africa this land is said to lie, but beyond this information the leaders of the "Ito" movement refuse to go. Ito, it will be remembered, is the society organized through the beneficence of Jacob Schiff and the Rothschilds to assist Jewish emigration. Its aim has been especially to discover some "overflow reservoir" into which the swelling stream may be turned. The necessity is particularly urgent since it has been found that Jewish emigration has increased "in inverse ratio to the absorbing power of the settled and many of the imperfectly settled regions of the world." To find the promised land has not been easy. Zionism fixes its eyes on Palestine alone, and hence arises even in the Jewish ranks themselves opposition to other lands. Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist, charges the Jew with an "earth-aversion" so great that "even those who profess hunger for Palestine turn away from any other soil with holy horror." Mr. Zangwill, whose words are quoted in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, March 6), reminds those who maintain that all Jewish energies are necessary for Palestine that while "eyes are fixed trancedly on the closed gates of Zion, every other opportunity may slip away forever." He presents the situation in these words:

"In these days of earth-hunger, 'white man's country' will not be long in the market. As a matter of fact, the area of the earth available to-day for our purposes is only about half what it was at the first Zionist Congress. Every year sees the narrow circle growing narrower, with Palestine no nearer. So far from Palestine being politically open to us, the lawyers of the Jewish Colonial Trust have informed my lawyers that the Jerusalem Hebrew organ, *Hashkafa*, is restrained by an objection on the part of the Turkish censor from even publishing the advertisement ordered by the English judge in the action for the alteration of the Articles of the Zionist Bank. The mere mention of the objects of Zionism appears to be treason in Palestine. Our Council has come into the land market only just in time. We have taken a preliminary survey of the planet from China to Peru, and everywhere we have heard the fall of the hammer or the voice of one crying even in the wilderness, 'Going! going!——.' A few last lots remain, over which the fatal final word has not yet sounded, and it is upon these, as you know, that we have invited the judgment of a geographical commission of five of the most distinguished Jews in the world. When I last addrest our supporters, I was only able to announce the verdict of four of these commissioners. I am now happily in a position to give you that of the last, but not the least authoritative member, Dr. Paul Nathan. For surely all Jewry can show us no greater expert on the needs and sufferings of our people than the administrator of the *Hilfsverein* in Germany, the land through which nearly all Jewish emigration passes; than the man chosen by all western Judaism to carry to Russia the vast sums subscribed to mitigate the horrors of the pogroms; the man who later interviewed Stolypine only to learn that the emancipation of the Jews in Russia was hopeless; the man who last year visited Rumania to relieve the starving victims of the rural riots driven from their villages, yet denied entrance to the towns; the man just back from the Orient, fresh from studying the industrial possibilities and impossibilities of Palestine, and from alleviating the famine in Jerusalem. And what is the judgment of this great Jewish expert upon the various lands of refuge we have indicated? I am pleased to tell you that he gives his vote unconditionally for the North African territory and considers it advisable that a properly selected expedition be dispatched thither to verify our merely preliminary study of the region. I wish I could read you the well-balanced sentences in which he summarizes the apparent advantages of this territory over every rival possibility, but they might indicate its geographical position too precisely. And may I here express the hope that the Jewish press will not further imperil our quest by irresponsible statements and guesses? Let the territory remain what it was to us all before we set out on this quest, what it still is to the world at large—a *terra incognita*."

Mr. Zangwill quotes the words of Dr. Nathan to the effect that "it needs no demonstration how important it would be for the whole of Judaism and especially for the East European Jews, could there be added to the existing possibilities of emigration in alien lands a new possibility of emigration which would have the additional advantage of promoting the establishment of completely Jewish settlements." That the Jew is capable of meeting the conditions imposed by earth-acquisition Mr. Zangwill thus shows:

"That the Jewish masses emigrating from lands of oppression should be assisted to build up a land for themselves instead of creating slums and spreading antisemitism in every other land, is a proposition so reasonable that it only needs to be understood to be approved. It is commonly thought that the Jews are a race of middlemen, and, therefore, unable to build up a civilization from below. But according to a bulletin just issued at Washington by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Russian Pale holds 164,026 Jews engaged in and dependent on agriculture; 12,876 others are engaged in forestry and forest industries, and 7,125 in cattle-raising. Thus, you see, we possess all the elements for a first-hand creation. Add that 54,277 Jews are in the Russian army and navy, and you will see that even the elements necessary to protect that creation are not wanting."

WHY ANDOVER PASSES

THE passing of Andover Theological Seminary points to "some profoundly significant tendencies in American religious life." So comments the New York *Tribune* upon the announcement that this famous stronghold of New-England orthodoxy will be transferred next September to Cambridge and become a part of Harvard University. The portable part of this school consists of seven instructors, twelve students, and a library of fifty-six thousand books. In the new abode it may be expected, says this journal, that "the traditions and identity of old Andover will swiftly disappear in spite of the endurance of the present faculty and organization." Tho there is "something tragic in the passing of a school which has played such an important part in the history of American theology," yet *The Tribune* sees the tragedy "displaced by hope." It goes on:

"Andover Seminary passes because in its present location it can not attract students. With an endowment of $850,000 in productive funds, and with fine buildings and equipment, the school has been able to secure only two or three students for each class. If the annual income of $35,000 has been entirely spent from year to year, then each student at Andover has cost the institution between $3,000 and $5,000 annually. And even if a large part of the income has been hoarded, the small attendance makes Andover a very poor investment for the Congregational Church. Why can not students be lured thither even by tempting scholarships? Among many contributory causes three stand out prominently and explain not only Andover's change of base, but also the general scarcity of candidates for the Protestant ministry.

"First, but least important, is the rising generation's dissatisfaction with traditional theology. This hindrance has been largely overcome by the increasing liberality of seminaries; to the great credit of leading theological faculties be it said that to-day they not only welcome but actually receive students of almost every belief which might be called Christian by any courtesy of language. And yet the highways have to be scoured every summer for students and enticing scholarships held out. Plainly, the trouble lies deeper than theological differences; it roots in the practical American temperament. College students eager to better mankind are carried away from the ministry by sociologists lecturing on sweatshops and leading 'slumming parties.' Secular charities to-day are employing hundreds of noble-minded workers who, with an old-fashioned education, would have chosen the Church as a means of realizing their altruism. Prospective theologs who have resisted this influence are at least prejudiced in favor of metropolitan seminaries, all of which offer limitless opportunities for practical work among the poor, the suffering, and the criminal. Hence, while all seminaries feel secular competition, those in small towns are especially menaced by the fate that has driven Andover out of her quiet retreat back to humanity."

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LETTERS AND ART

AMERICAN DEVOTION TO STYLE

AMERICAN writers, says Mr. Charles Whibley, have "lagged honorably behind their age." In this one respect at least the American way of things brings approval from this caustic English critic whose observations upon our life and institutions have been presented from time to time in these pages. The "wisest" of our writers have done their work, he asserts, "with a studious care and a quiet reverence," and "as if to mark the difference between the written language and the vernacular, they have assumed a style which belonged to their grandfathers." This anomaly seems to prove to Mr. Whibley that in general "the tradition of literature is stronger than the tradition of life," and prompts him to ask the interesting question, "Whence comes this sedulous attention to style, which does honor to American literature?" His answer in *Blackwood's Magazine* (March) is:

"It proceeds in part, I think, from the fact that in America men of letters were, before the triumph of journalism, secluded from their fellows. They played no rôle in the national drama. They won no fame in the field of politics. They were a band of aristocrats dwelling in a democracy, an *imperium in imperio*. They wrote their works for themselves and their friends. They made no appeal to the people, and knowing that they would be read by those capable of pronouncing sentence, they justified their temerity by a proper castigation of their style. And there is another reason why American literature should be somewhat formal and punctilious. If the written language diverges widely from the vernacular, it must perforce be studied more sedulously than where no such divergence exists. For the American, accustomed to the language spoken by his countrymen and to the lingo of the daily press, literary English is an acquired tongue, which he studies with diligence and writes with care."

HENRY B. FULLER,

One of the Chicago authors who "look upon their fellow citizens with an amiable sympathy and describe them with a quiet humor."

In this matter of devotion to old ideals of style so different from the vernacular of the street and the press he discovers a curious "irony." It is—

"That the country which has a natural dislike of the past still dances to the ancient tunes, that the country which has invented so much has not invented a new method of expression, that the country which questions all things accepts its literature in simple faith. The advantages of conformity are obvious. Tradition is nine-tenths of all the arts, and the writers of America have escaped the ruin which overtakes the bold adventurer who stakes his all upon first principles. But sometimes we miss the one-tenth that might be added. How much is there in the vast continent which might be translated into words! And how little has achieved a separate, living utterance! Mr. Stedman has edited an American anthology, a stout volume of some eight hundred pages, whose most obvious quality is a certain technical accomplishment. The unnumbered bards of America compose their verses with a diffident neatness which recalls the Latin style of classical scholars. The workmanship is deft, the inspiration is literary. If many of the authors' names were transposed small injustice would be done them. The most of the work might have been written anywhere and under any conditions. Neither sentiment nor local color suggests the prairie or the camp. It is the intervention of dialect which alone confers a distinctive character upon American verse. Wisely is Mr. Stedman's collection called an anthology. It has something of the same ingenuity, the same impersonality, which marks the famous anthology of the Greeks: it illustrates the temper not of a young but of a very old people."

The tendency to decentralize, thinks Mr. Whibley, is one of the strongest forces affecting literature. "The whole continent is pegged out in well-acknowledged claims" and "each corner makes the most of its own material, and cheerfully discovers to the other States its character and temperament." The result is of great and varied interest. We read:

"The social history of America is being written piecemeal, and written often with a skill and sincerity which merit the highest praise. And not merely has each province found its chronicler, but the immigrants, also, are intent upon self-expression. . . . . .

"That admirable literature should come from Chicago is of itself a paradox. It is still more surprizing that the best writers of Chicago should display the qualities of tranquillity and reticence, which you would expect least of all to find in that monstrous city. Yet it is characteristic of Miss Edith Wyatt and Mr. H. B. Fuller, who have painted the manners of Chicago with the greatest skill, that they never force the note. They look upon their fellow-citizens with an amiable sympathy; they describe them with a quiet humor. It is true that they have an excellent opportunity. It is true also that they rise to the occasion. Within the limits of Chicago are met the most diverse of men. On the one hand are the captains of industry, intent to amass a fortune at all costs; on the other are the sorry prigs who haunt Ibsen clubs and chatter of Browning. Miss Wyatt, with an exquisite irony, makes clear her preference. In her eyes the square-dealing and innocent boodler is a far better man than the sophisticated apostle of culture, and this truth she illustrates with a modesty and restraint which are rarely met with in modern fiction. She never insists; she never says a word too much. With perfect concision she sets her carefully selected facts and types before you, and being the antithesis of priggishness in a priggish city, she glorifies 'the common growth of Mother Earth,' and compels your agreement. Her collection of stories—'Every One His Own Way'—as free from pretense as from exaggeration, paints the citizens of Chicago with a subtle fancy and simple truthfulness.

"Mr. H. B. Fuller employs an ampler canvas, tho his intention is the same. He also discards the artifice of exaggeration. He attempts to harrow your feelings as little as to advertise himself. He displays not the *sæva indignatio*, which won another novelist of Chicago so indiscreet a fame. He is for gentler methods and plainer judgments. In 'The Cliff Dwellers' he has given us a picture of the tribe inhabiting the Clifton, a giant sky-scraper full eighteen stories tall, 'whose hundreds of windows,' he tells you, 'glitter with multitudinous letterings in gold and in silver, and on summer afternoons its awnings flutter score on score in the tepid breezes that sometimes come up from Indiana.' His picture is never overcharged; his draftsmanship is always sincere. He knows the tribe with an easy familiarity, and he bears witness to their good and their evil with perfect equality. He is, in truth, never a partizan. At his hands Chicago suffers no injury. She does not return his generosity. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and when I asked for his books at the biggest book-shop in Chicago, I was met with a sorry stare of ignorance."

Mentioning the names of Mr. Howells, Frank Norris, Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Wharton, Stephen Crane and Harold Frederic, Mr. Whibley sees that "skill is a common possession." These writers "cultivate the graces as carefully as did their predecessors. Their artistic conscience is no less acute. Above all they have brought the short story to a point of singular perfection. If Edgar Poe showed them the way, they have proved themselves apter disciples than any save the most skilful of Frenchmen. It is, indeed, impossible to look forward to the future of American literature without hopefulness."

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HARDY'S NAPOLEONIC DRAMA

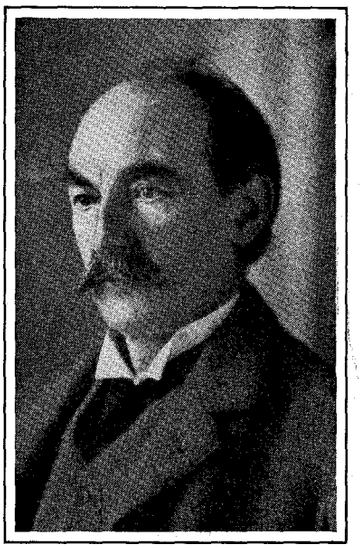
MR. HARDY'S three-volume poetic drama, "The Dynasts," has come to an end, and the critics are challenged to say whether it is a success or a failure. Few of them care to face the absolute issue of either position. "We can imagine some readers greatly disliking it," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "but we can hardly imagine any one doubting that it is the work of a very remarkable mind, which has plunged into the depths of a great theme." The first volume of this trilogy, it will be recalled, was published in 1904, and the second followed in 1906. Mr. Hardy's theme is the Napoleonic wars, and he has tried to tell the story "in historical sequence, omitting no important campaign or battle, and no political movement that contributed to it."

Drama it is not and could not be, declares *The Westminster*, since no one working on this plan could construct drama. The work is thus described in general terms:

"What he gives us is a succession of scenes or tableaux presented in a dialog form which breaks the narrative but which can not give us the clash of motive and personality which is the characteristic of dramatic dialog. The reason is simple, and it applies to any or most historical subjects. You can not bring the conflicting characters on to the same scene at the same time. Napoleon and Wellington, for instance, can not be made to meet without gross violation of historical fact. So the scene has to shift from one camp to the other, and we see each protagonist separately developing his own case, surrounded by sympathetic and admiring friends.

"Mr. Hardy tries to link up these separate scenes by introducing 'Phantom Intelligences' who comment in the manner of the Greek chorus. There is the Spirit of the Years, the Chorus of the Years, the Spirit of the Pities, the Chorus of the Pities, and so forth. By this means he contrives to convey—in a somewhat fatalistic manner—the sense that some immanent will is at work unifying the whole process and making the various actors instruments of a world-process of which they are themselves unconscious.

"But, again, in so far as this is the moral of the writer, it reduces the actors to automata, and to that extent robs them of their dramatic significance. The reader may object that the ideas of fate and necessity are powerfully behind the Greek tragedy, but in that the leading characters are displayed as struggling with necessity, and as the struggle proceeds we are moved to pity and fear, whereas Mr. Hardy's characters are all alike in the hands of forces whose purposes they subserve by conflicts which are otherwise void of significance. So what we are witnessing becomes a wild phantasmagoria of fate, not a struggle of intelligent beings with will at work and fate to mold."



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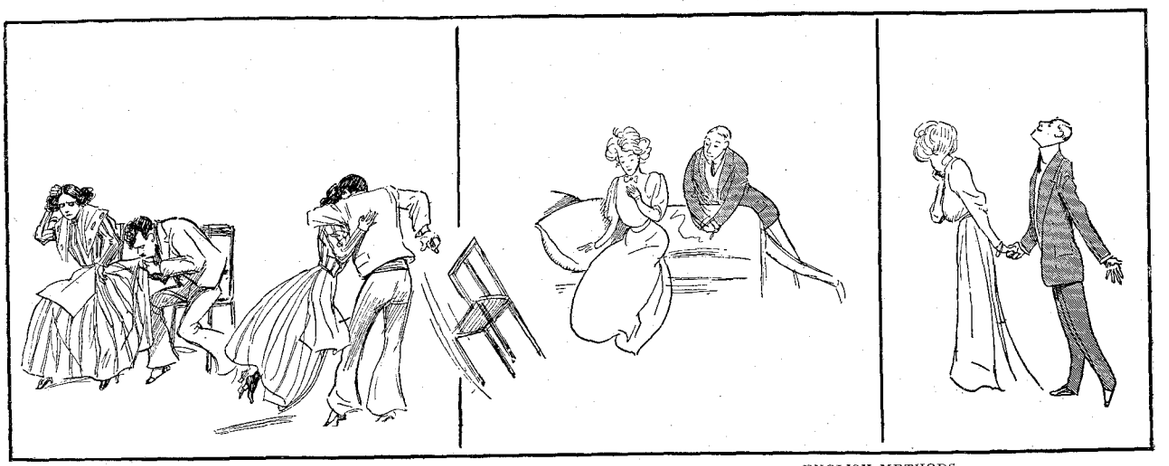
THOMAS HARDY,

Who has just completed his great poetic drama "The Dynasts." For a like achievement, says the London *Times*, we can go back to only one thing—the historical plays of Shakespeare.

The London *Times* calls the drama "a great work of art,"—yet admits that the attribute is given under compulsion. It goes on:

"By all the rules 'The Dynasts' should be chaos, a drama impossible to act (that, indeed, it remains), a book impossible to read. Perusal of the three volumes together proves it a great work of art, unified by its philosophic conception, its vision, and its workmanship, in which poetry constantly keeps 'breaking in' through the businesslike directness of both verse and prose. It would be too much to say that 'The Dynasts' succeeds in spite of its form; but it is true that the daring which chose that form is only equaled by the skill and mental supremacy which have brought it to success. Looking back now, it is difficult to see in what other form Mr. Hardy could have done what he set out to do. There were so many requisites—swiftness, spaciousness, vividness, compression, intensity, comprehensiveness, shock, surprize—that no form of narrative, whether in prose or in verse, could have encompassed them all. The only way, as Mr. Hardy has convinced us, was to make a large demand upon the reader; to ask him to imagine himself a spectator, using his eyes on certain things shown him and all the knowledge and thought at his service to fill in and connect the pictures. It is a large demand—there is no denying that. 'The Dynasts' is not an easy book to read; it is not a book to read at all without a previous working knowledge of the story it tells (only a very confused idea of the action of Waterloo will be gained from these packed yet vivid stage-directions), nor without a willingness on the reader's part to bring all he has to the task. If he does so, he will be rewarded. He will learn that through intellectual and emotional mastery of his subject, and especially through that commanding unification of what in the average man are two points of view, Mr. Hardy has achieved a work of art by doing violence to a form, and has sublimated a vast and infinitely various material into a single shapely whole. For a like achievement we can only go back to one thing—the historical plays of Shakespeare, where great and small are, as here, seen with a single eye, and where, as here, the common life of common humanity is made a part of the progress of history.

"The thing has been done. Could it be done again? We would advise no lesser mind to try. And by which would Mr. Hardy's



SICILIAN METHODS. ENGLISH METHODS.

LOVE-MAKING ON THE STAGE.

—Norman Morrow in *The Bystander* (London).

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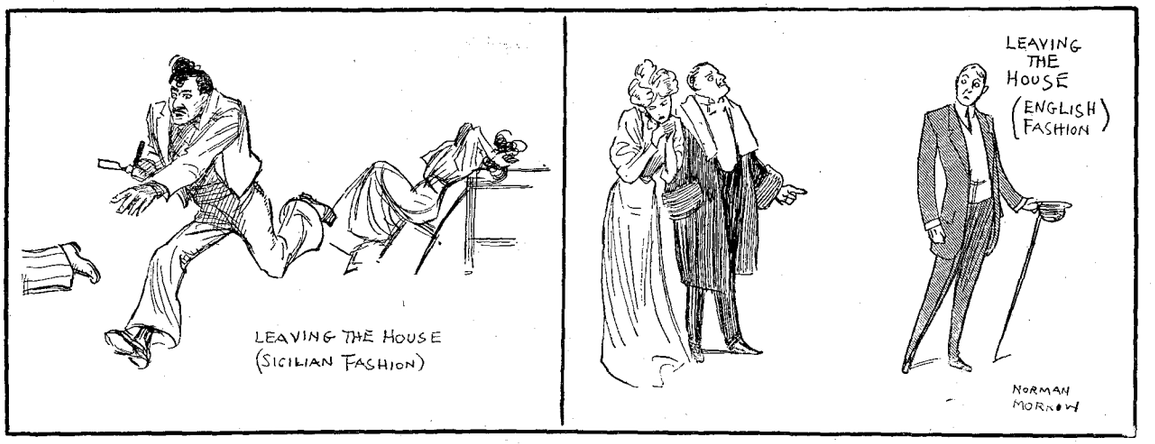

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CLIMAXES.

fame and his readers' good have won the greater increase—'The Dynasts,' or the three novels which might have taken its place? Speculation is fruitless; and at least we have got 'The Dynasts.'"

THE CYCLONIC THEATRICAL ART OF SICILY

CYCLONIC acting is the theatrical novelty with which we are threatened. Word comes in foreign dispatches that the company of Sicilian players that have been making a popular disturbance in Paris and London are engaged for a New York season. "Intensity of physical expressiveness" is the more polite term by which their exhibitions are described. "They express their feelings, not by the face alone, but by the entire frame," we are told. "In their climaxes of passion, not a muscle of their bodies remains unmoved; their very feet shiver with emotion; the joints of their thumbs turn backward, writhing, almost to the wrist." Modern Italian opera, such as "Cavalleria Rusticana," gives some hint of Italian physical expressiveness on the stage; but nothing, it is to be imagined, is shown to compare with the achievements of these Sicilian actors who have won the critical approbation of so staid an English journal as the London *Spectator*. From that source we derive the following account:

"The superiority of the Sicilians, however, does not depend merely upon the violence of their expressive force; it depends no less on the nature of the feelings which they express. . . . The material out of which, so to speak, they weave their acting is something totally dissimilar both to the imaginative intellectuality of Shakespeare and to the refined self-consciousness of the civilized society of to-day; it is the rough, direct, and primitive existence of the ignorant peasants of the Abruzzi or the simple hill-folk of Sicily. In a word, the emotions with which they deal are precisely those for which vivid physical action is the only appropriate expression. Here are no complexities and hesitations, no hints and delicacies, no gradual transitions of feeling, no subtleties of thought; here everything is simple even to childishness, and straightforward even to brutality. A man flies into a temper with his companion, and immediately slaps his face; the next moment he repents, and kisses him. And in the deeper passions, the greater movements of the soul, there is the same directness and the same swift and violent simplicity. Signorina Aguglia's animalic paroxysms remind one, by sheer force of contrast, of the exquisite refinements of Signora Duse's art, and one begins to wonder how it is that the same race should have produced such opposites. . . . Doubtless it is not the highest form of tragedy; it is true that her terrors want dignity, and that her affrightments are without decorum; but she has brought these things under the spell of a most potent art, and she has made them the instruments of no mean triumph. The spectacle which she presents of a mind—or should we rather say a body?—given over to the last extremities of unmixt passion—of love, or hatred, or jealousy, or terror, or despair—must send a thrill through the coldest, and impress the most obtuse. It is natural that a superficial criticism should compare Signorina Aguglia with Madame Bernhardt; but in reality any such comparison must be fruitless. Their merits can not be weighed in the same scales. Madame Bernhardt is before all things a dweller in cities; in her most electric moments she is still civilized; when she is most frenzied she never loses her grace; and at her best she can assume the 'dignity' and the 'decorum' of the grand style itself. Curiously enough, the fundamental situation of the central scene in 'Malia' corresponds almost exactly with that of one of the great scenes in 'Phèdre'—a scene in which, perhaps, Madame Bernhardt appears at her finest. The subject of both is a woman's declaration of a shameful passion to the object of it. Madame Bernhardt shows us the mind of Racine's heroine, delirious and desperate as it is, yet possest of a high consciousness, an imaginative grasp of the irony of the situation, and a splendid magnanimity. There is nothing of all this in Signorina Aguglia's *Iana*—a half-savage creature possest of devils, torn in pieces by the bare violence of shame and of desire, unsupported by the reticences of convention, and unsoothed by the nobilities of thought. The excess of horror let loose and rampant upon a human being—that is a terrible sight to look upon, perhaps too terrible. Who that saw it did not wish, for a moment, to cry out, so that the dreadful thing might stop?"

If one is beginning to question whether *The Spectator* is led captive by mere physical force, that paper's critic hastens to assure us to the contrary. The performances of the Sicilians "are not all terror," we are told. "They possess the other ingredient of tragedy—there is pity in them too." We read further:

"It is this that mitigates the hideous crudity of certain passages, and brings some sense of gentleness into the whole. The actors are not cold-hearted dissectors of passion, but men and women who feel and know. No one could doubt that who has seen the look of awful grief in *Iana's* face as she sits plucking to pieces, with the automatic energy of desperation, the flower she holds in her hand, or who has witnessed the agonized stumblings of the witch in 'La Figlia di Jorio' ['The Daughter of Jorio'], when she has fallen into her persecutor's power. Enough has been said to show that these actors are by no means the rough-and-ready performers which, from a hasty consideration of the primitive nature of the scenes they depict, they might be supposed to be. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They are brilliant and accomplished to a high degree. Signorina Aguglia rises undoubtedly to greatness; and it is rare indeed to see on an English stage an exhibition of such easy power, such consummate mastery of the technic of acting, as is shown by Signor Grasso.

"The rest of the company err on the side of a too strict adherence to conventional methods, if they err at all. The old men, for instance, are a little too much what every one would expect old men to be; and the grouping of the minor characters is occasionally overrigid. But, on the whole, the effect of movement and vitality produced in these pieces is truly amazing. Every actor appears to be overflowing with the vigor of youth."

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WILL SINGING ACTORS SILENCE THE SONG-BIRDS?

IN the opera season about to close the kind of rivalry that has excited most interest has not been between the two houses, but between two schools. Opera as furnished by the song birds has been at odds with that supplied by the singing-actors. We have had to stand the charge, up to very recent times, of preferring the former. On the histrionic side we have been said to lag behind the world. The European public—London almost alone excepted—are said to demand singing-actors and singing-actresses. According to Mr. H. T. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, Europe in general requires three qualities in the members of its opera companies: "they must be able to sing, to suggest the characters for which they are cast, and to bear their due part in the dramatic action that the particular opera embodies." These are the explicit demands of a director of a Paris opera-house, who is reported to have said that America is satisfied if her ears are pleased. He is cited as declaring that a performance of "Don Giovanni" had been given in America by a *Masetto* and a *Zerlina* whose united ages exceeded a hundred, whereas Mozart had plainly suggested in text and music very youthful characters.

Mr. Parker tries to offset this reputation by recalling to mind Ternina's *Isolde*, Calvé's *Santuzza*, Maurel's *Rigoletto*, and Scotti's *Scarpia*—all examples of singing-acting that have been familiar for several years and duly applauded. Tetrazzini and Sembrich, however, exert their sway by the help of no means outside their vocal art. Crowds have come out to hear them; but crowds have also followed in the wake of Mary Garden, Renaud, Geraldine Farrar, and Chaliapine, chief exponents of the school of singing-acting, the whole subject and standards of which Mr. Parker represents as at present in "agreeable and profitable ferment."

An analysis of singing-acting seems to offer the question whether its more potent appeal is to the eye or to the ear. The illusion of the eye, the writer points out, counts for much in the theater, "be it in musical or in spoken drama, and the more vivid and plausible it is the better."

But with all the aids that costume and make-up, play of face and gesture, illuminating pose and significant action may afford the singing-actor, yet "the chief means alike for the suggestion of traits and the expression of moods and emotions remains his voice—in other words, the coloring of his tones." The latter, it is urged, are by far the most important of the means. How they are at present employed and what manner of approval they receive in relation to the status of American appreciation of advanced operatic ideas, the following discusses:

"The singing-actor . . . is then most truly such when he relies most fully and most adroitly upon the expressive and the characterizing quality of his tones. Kind gods may give him much in a voice that he can make so expressive and in an intelligence and imagination that prompts to such expression. It is for the singing-actor himself to master so far as he may the art of song, and in proportion as he has mastered it, the more significant, characterizing, and emotionally expressive—other things being equal—will be his tones. Mr. Chaliapine happened to have a rude and rather coarse voice. He was clumsy in the art of song. Therefore his singing-acting stopt short often in this *Mephistopheles* at mere external illusion and picturesqueness. Miss Garden, by the communicating and compelling force of her personality, by a histrionic intelligence and imagination, a *finesse* and an ardor that are rare on any stage, overcomes the defects in her singing as singing and their consequences upon a voice that might have been yet more expressive, characterizing, and emotional than it now is. By the sheer force of a singularly intense and compelling temperament, she makes the listener forget these things and possesses him with the illusion that she would impart. Hers, at bottom, is a *tour de force* of singing-acting, the exception that proves the rule. And Mr. Renaud and Miss Farrar exemplify that rule. He is skilled in the art of song; he sedulously practises it; with all his care of disguise, pose, and facial play, with all his expert imagination in them, he believes that a singing-actor acts most significantly and potently by the coloring of his tones through the art of expressive song. Thence springs the vividness and the poignancy of illusion in his operatic impersonations. And Miss Farrar is beginning to walk in the same path. She is learning to give each of her parts the distinct and characterizing voice, but to keep it the voice of true song. She is learning as well that she may express all the emotions and the suggestions of emotion that stir in her within those parts and yet keep the expression obedient to the demands of that song. Miss Farrar is an abler singing-actress than she was last year not because she is more or less the actress, but because she is more the singer."

HENRY VIII.'S "NOTES" ON MARRIAGE

HISTORY has been supposed to furnish evidence enough of what Henry VIII. thought of marriage; but a recent literary "find" is said to shed a few more gleams. The find in question is a first edition of Erasmus's work, "Christiani Matrimonii Institutio," or "The Institution of Christian Marriage." This was unearthed by a London bookseller of St. Martin's-lane, and bears evidence of having been owned by Henry VIII. The date of publication of this little work is 1526—the year before Henry VIII. appealed to the Pope for a divorce from Katherine of Aragon. The most interesting features of the volume are certain marginal notes and underlined passages to which every now and then a rudely drawn hand will call attention. The question is, who made the annotations? "Even if these notes were not from the royal pen," says a writer in the London *Daily Chronicle* (March 2), "no one could well go through the book without coming to the conclusion that whoever was guilty of these marks had specially in mind the great question of the royal divorce, which was then on the horizon. Thus one finds again and again just the points which were emphasized in the trial duly thumb-nailed against Erasmus's text." Further:

"It will be remembered, for instance, that the personal matter which first made Henry dissatisfied with Katherine was the lack of healthy progeny, and especially of sons. It is known that he had genuine suspicions, in a superstitious sort of way, that this was due to Katherine being his brother's widow.

"Curiously enough, everything bearing upon these questions is heavily underlined; even when Erasmus, as was sometimes his custom, deals in a spirit of more frankness than delicacy with the most intimate matters. The passages on consanguinity and affinity are carefully marked, and also those upon the desirability of health in the wife.

"On one page, where Erasmus gives a list of certain feminine faults to be avoided, another fault is added in the margin. Again, there is specially underlined a sentence to the effect that a marriage between an elderly woman and a young man is undesirable. It is on record that one of the reasons of the disagreement between Henry and Katherine was their difference in age.

"If, indeed, these marginal notes were Henry's, it is something of a crowning satire that the book is dedicated by Erasmus, in terms of courtly adulation, to Katherine of Aragon herself!

"So far as the actual notes are concerned, it must be confest that they are often extremely cramped and illegible, but they are never trivial. They are sometimes references to the classical authors, in whom Henry was better read than any prince of his time, and they are always those of an intelligent, serious, and inquiring reader. The handwriting itself shows that the notes were contemporary with the appearance of the book itself.

"As against the idea that these were Henry's own notes, it should be confest, perhaps, that the letters are not only small, but slanting, while Henry VIII.'s usual autograph was big, bold, and square, as befitted a prince 'of most royal courage.' However, it is possible that he may have written differently in the limited space of a pocket-book margin.

"Anyhow, even if the notes be merely those of some poor clerk in the royal employ set on to examine authorities regarding the great question of the day, this little volume in black and brown speaks to us across four centuries with a voice curiously direct."

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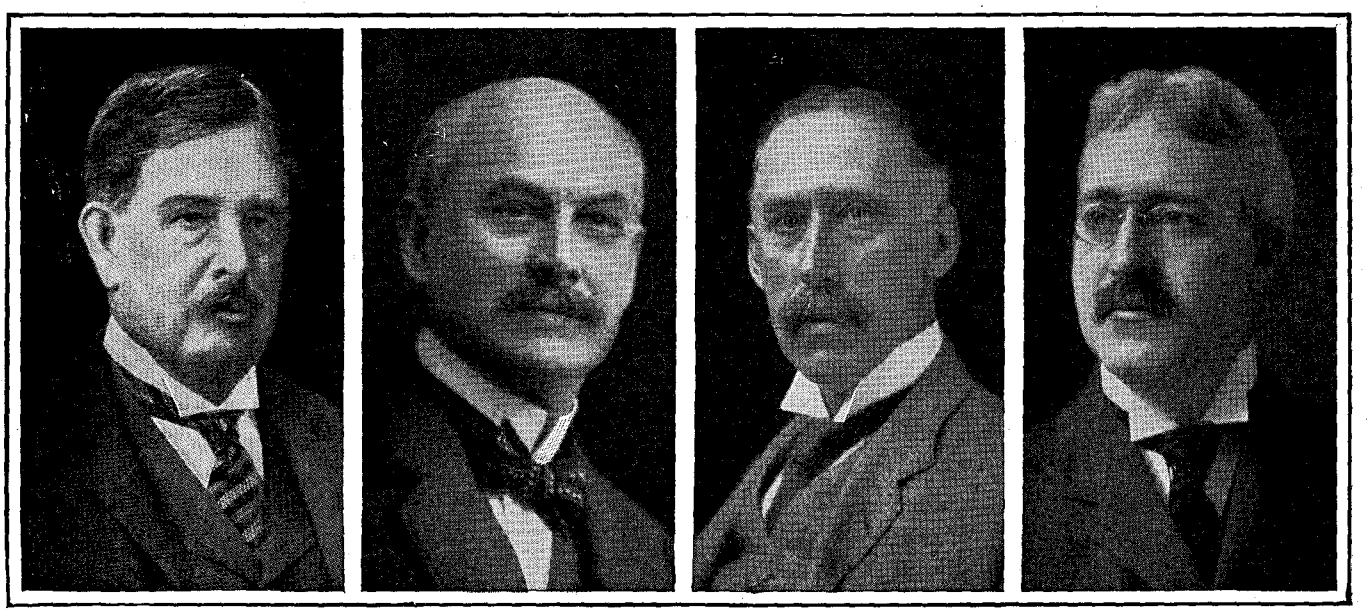

SAMUEL C. T. DODD. ELBERT H. GARY. FRANK A. MUNSEY. FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Financial writers in recent articles are concerned mainly with the improvement in the general outlook, which became perceptible a month or more ago and to which a decided impetus was given by the news that the Knickerbocker Trust Co. would resume business near the end of March. H. C. Watson, editor of *Dun's Review*, writing in the *Review of Reviews* for March, says a study of statistics for the recent past "indicates that the memorable crisis of October, 1907, did not unsettle the foundations of things, nor did it produce a situation from which recovery must of necessity be prolonged." The approaching election campaign may delay recovery, "but there is nothing radically wrong." Our natural resources are still "only partially developed," the ground in some of the mineral regions having "scarcely been scratched," while "little of the vast agricultural area has reached the point where any fertilization is necessary beyond scientific alternation of crops." Mr. Watson describes the present conditions by the use of a figure of speech:

"Commercial conditions may be likened to an automobile with a loose clutch; there is almost every indication that a rapid forward movement is imminent, yet progress is slow. Fuel is abundant in the shape of easy money, and the engine is working to all appearances, while depleted stocks of goods suggest that the wheels ought to be turning rapidly, but somehow the transmission of confidence is not quite right. However, so much improvement has occurred from the point of greatest depression that there is good reason to anticipate further gradual gains until the wheels of industry hum once more. Convalescence must be slow after so severe an illness, and it is one of the best signs that conservatism dominates the situation."

In discussing the decline in railway earnings and the increase in failures, he reminds readers that certain vital facts in connection with them are to be borne in mind:

"Railway earnings have decreased about 15 per cent. as compared with the returns a year ago, and it is said that the movement of farm staples will soon fall off sufficiently to make the comparison still worse, while great stress is laid upon the 350,000 idle freight-cars, and it is suggested that the loss in earnings must at least equal that ratio to the total number. Here, again, it is necessary to look beyond the mere statistics. In the first place, shipments of grain and cotton have been large this season, it is true, but not abnormally so by any means, as the crops were considerably below those of the previous year as to quantity, although higher prices made the value greater. This must not be confounded with tonnage. Movement of that class of freight will show a decrease in coming months, but that is only a seasonable change and will not increase the percentage of loss as compared with last year. Moreover, the proportion of idle freight-cars does not represent the loss in earnings, as terminal facilities were sadly congested a year ago and the business was much more expensive to handle. Recent events enable the roads to operate more economically and promise additional benefits in that respect. Furthermore, encouragement is to be found in the fact that each weekly return of earnings shows smaller losses than the week preceding, and the confirmed pessimist wholly ignores the fact that comparisons are being made with a year of unprecedented activity. Ten consecutive years of accumulating superlatives have unfitted the American mind for anything but words like "highest," "biggest," and "new record." It is not necessary to go back very far to find lower records for all the statistics under discussion.

"Bank exchanges tell a story, but must be considered in connection with speculation, which is the most conspicuous feature of the recent crisis. At New York City the latest returns show losses of from 20 to 30 per cent. in clearings, but legitimate business has not fallen off to that extent. At leading cities outside New York many of these features are eliminated, and the reduction of 5 to 15 per cent. in most cases has more significance, while several sections of the country are actually reporting gains as compared with last year's clearings.

"Turning to statistics of failures it is found that mortality has indeed been heavy, partly due to the rapidity with which many firms have engaged in business in recent years and also the increase in amount of money involved. In this comparison also there is a natural tendency to ignore the phenomenal expansion that has occurred. As the aggregate number of firms enlarges there might very properly be an increase in insolvencies without any heavier mercantile death-rate; that is, the proportion of bankruptcies. Yet there is little allowance made for the growth of business in most comparisons of commercial failures. Detailed analysis of this nature readily shows that the ratio of total failures to firms in business or the defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the clearing-houses both make startlingly favorable comparisons with preceding years of special stress. During a period of abnormal prosperity, when prices of everything are ascending and the banks extend credit far beyond the point of safety, there is a disposition to expand that is an obvious menace in a time of pressure. These weak concerns, incompetently managed, are the first to succumb, and the atmosphere is benefited by their removal, conservative houses no longer having to suffer from their competition."

The *Financial Chronicle* (March 14), discussing the "noteworthy activity in railroad stocks and a quite wide rise in their value," in spite of the fact that "no known facts have been found to justify this movement," calls attention to a sympathetic cause for the rise as found in the "promising state of" the iron and steel markets, which are "very broad factors in and towards an industrial revival." This paper adds that the tangled state of our industrial affairs "only needs a starter to unravel it," and that "nature must do the work, and will do it if the broken threads are put in place." Our industrial distress "arises wholly from our railroad derangement and disorganization"; Mr. Roosevelt has been "the cause of all our troubles," and it remains "the duty of every voter to get the railroads free from the shackles that prevent their full recuperative action through natural law." As an example showing that there is "no scarcity of investment funds," when an offering is made of bonds, "the standing of which is not threatened by the present political crusade," it cites the more than abundant bids received in the week

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ending March 14 for the $5,000,000 New York State highway and improvement bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Our Comforting Foreign Trade.

Perhaps the most impressive fact thus far cited in behalf of optimism is our foreign-trade balance-sheet. *Van Norden's Magazine* finds in this "the strongest reason for believing that the present business depression, wide-spread and severe as it is, will not be in the aggregate so disastrous or so long-continued as the memorable depression that began in 1873, altho it may prove to be as bad as the somewhat less severe depression which began in 1893." The writer of the article adds that in 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893, "the balance of trade was against us," while we also "had a heavy foreign debt in addition to our domestic liabilities," whereas "now, for the first time under financial cloud, we have foreign bills collectable to our credit." He continues:

"The value of our total imports in 1907 was $1,423,326,680 and of our exports $1,923,498,434, an excess of exports of the total value of $500,171,754. This excess has been exceeded only in 1898, 1900, and 1901. It is accounted for in part by the steady falling off of imports from April, when they amounted for the month to $129,000,000, to December, when they were only $92,288,771, and in part by an extraordinary increase of exports from $127,000,000 in August to $207,179,436 in December.

"When we recall the rapidity with which severe depression gave way to prosperity in the early eighties, in consequence of enormous crops and heavy exportations, we may reasonably entertain a cheerful faith that the experience will be repeated within the coming months."

Since this article was written (probably about Feb. 1) later returns for our foreign trade have come to hand. Discussing what it calls "February's amazing trade," the New York *Times* remarks:

"The total is remarkable. Imports shrunk from $123,000,000 to $79,124,401, as compared with February, 1907, and exports increased from $159,517,221 to $167,867,762. The result is that the excess of exports was $88,743,361, or an increased excess of exports of $52,000,000, against a total excess of exports of $36,511,538 last year. There is no precedent for such an excess of exports in February, and the record is more amazing when enlarged to take in the eight months of the current fiscal year. This year the excess is $520,889,724. The year which approaches nearest is 1901—the first year which furnished a billion of exports in eight months—and in that year the excess was only $491,655,000.

"It is to be remarked that the change in she foreign trade which produces these ttriking contrasts is in the import trade almost altogether. Just as last year we were exulting rather fearfully in the great imports of manufacturers' materials, which attested the almost abnormal activity of our domestic production, so now our rejoicing over our phenomenal credits abroad must be moderated by the thought that it is a reflex of our lessened industrial activity."

Hints to Investors.

Frank A. Munsey is contributing each month, to the magazine which bears his name, articles on the outlook for business "and something more about investments." In his March article he notes that "the trend of prices is upward" and predicts that "this improvement will go on until higher levels are reached"—a prophecy fulfilled since the article was written. He calls attention to the familiar, tho oft-times neglected, fact that "the immediate dividend on a security is not alone the measurement of its value," its prospective value being "equally important," since there are stocks and bonds which pay on present prices five, six, seven, and even eight per cent. When writing the article (Jan. 27) Mr. Munsey predicted:

"The movement of merchandise will start up in another month or so, and from that time on there will be increased activity on the part of all the transportation companies, the railroads, and the steamship lines. In fact, every day now records an improvement in the activities of business and in the movement of grain and cotton and merchandise. And when the heavy business of the fall is reached we shall find ourselves, as we found ourselves last fall and several preceding falls, sorely crippled for lack of necessary transportation facilities to handle the vast products of the earth and of our industries. The wise railroad management will recognize this fact."

Mr. Munsey prints a table of stocks and bonds showing the highest prices obtained for them in 1906 and 1907 and the prices ruling for Jan. 27, 1908, with the changes since Nov. 23, 1907, the dividend rate and the yield at that rate on the prices of Jan. 27. Below will be found this table, with the prices for March 13, 1907, added and showing changes, mainly slight. It should be said here that Mr. Munsey's general advice to purchasers is: "If you buy any of these securities, buy outright, and don't worry about the daily fluctuations of prices. Don't buy on margin."

Three Men of Mark.

In the world of finance and industry in late years have been three remarkable men of whom interesting articles are printed in recent magazines. Of Frank A. Vanderlip, of whom it is no secret that he "will before very long succeed James Stillman as president of the National City Bank, the largest, the most powerful, and the best known bank in America," Charles F. Speare writes in *The Review of Reviews*. Mr. Vanderlip is already "the actual guiding head of the institution six months in the year." It was in the summer of 1901 that Mr. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington and came to this bank as vice-president. He thus found himself in "the most amazing and certainly the most difficult situation in which he has ever been placed." Says Mr. Speare:

"A desk was given to him in a very good location in the parlors of the bank and possessing a pleasant outlook on Wall Street. But no duties were assigned. Here he was, a high-salaried officer, a part of one of the smoothest-running machines in existence, but with no apparent obligation to make this machine go. Mr. Vanderlip let the *role* of critic alone. There was danger of treading on other people's toes; infinite tact, good nature, and diplomacy were required. What he realized most forcibly was that he had been given a chance to find himself, and that the highest premium paid by the business world into which he had been transplanted was for ideas. Therefore he looked around to see where he could broaden the scope of the bank."

Before going to the bank Mr. Vanderlip's experience had been novel enough for a banker's. Born on a farm an hour's ride from Chicago, he had begun life as an

(Continued on page 454.)

RAILROAD STOCKS

	Highest price in 1906	Highest price in 1907	Closing price Jan. 27, 1908	Change since Nov. 23	Annual Dividend Rate	Yield to Purchaser	Closing price March 13, 1908
Atchison	110½	108¼	72⅞	+ 1⅞	6	8.3	71⅛
Baltimore and Ohio	125⅝	122	87½	+ 9⅛	6	6.8	80⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	190⅝	157½	112¼	+15⅜	7	6.2	116
Chicago and Northwestern	240	205	148	+17	7	4.7	145
Delaware and Hudson	234¾	227½	152¼	+21¼	9	5.9	151
Great Northern	348	189¾	122	+ 8⅜	7	5.7	121
Illinois Central	184½	172	131½	+13½	7	5.3	126
Louisville and Nashville	156½	145⅛	98⅜	+10⅛	6	6.1	95½
New York Central	156¼	134⅝	97⅝	+ 3⅛	6	6.1	98½
New York, New Haven and Hartford	204¾	189	138¼	+ 3¼	8	5.8	131
Norfolk and Western	97⅝	92¼	66	+ 3¾	5	7.6	63
Northern Pacific	232½	189⅞	127⅜	+19⅞	7	5.5	126⅝
Pennsylvania	147½	141⅜	113	+ 2¾	7	6.2	116½
Reading	164	139⅜	101⅞	+20	4	3.9	102⅝
Southern Pacific	97½	96¼	74½	+ 6¼	6	8	72¾
Union Pacific	195⅛	183	122⅛	+10	10	8.1	122

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

	Highest price in 1906	Highest price in 1907	Closing price Jan. 27, 1908	Change since Nov. 23	Annual Dividend Rate	Yield to Purchaser	Closing price March 13, 1908
American Car and Foundry (pfd.)	105	103	88½	+ 7½	7	7.9	88½
American Locomotive (preferred)	120¼	111½	90½	+ 5½	7	7.7	90½
American Smelting (preferred)	130	117⅜	91	+ 5½	7	7.7	92
American Sugar (common)	157	137½	113½	+10½	7	6.2	118
General Electric	184	163	120⅜	+11⅜	8	6.6	119
National Biscuit (preferred)	118½	117⅜	106½	+16⅜	7	6.6	110
National Lead (preferred)	106¼	103	90	+ 7	7	7.8	92
United States Steel (common)	50¼	50⅜	28⅜	+ 4⅜	2	7	32⅝
Unites States Steel (preferred)	113¼	107½	92	+ 9¼	7	7.6	97⅜
Virginia-Carolina Chemical (pfd.)	117½	108	90	+ 5	8	8.9	91½
Western Union Telegraph*	94½	84¼	57½	— 3	5	8.7	48

* Last dividend paid in stock.

As heretofore often said in these columns, intending purchasers must always bear in mind the vital element of uncertainty in such tables as the above—will the rate of dividend be maintained? Only this month (March 18) the New York Central reduced its rate from 6 to 5 per cent., and predictions were then made that other roads, whose earnings had recently declined, would follow its example at their next annual meetings.

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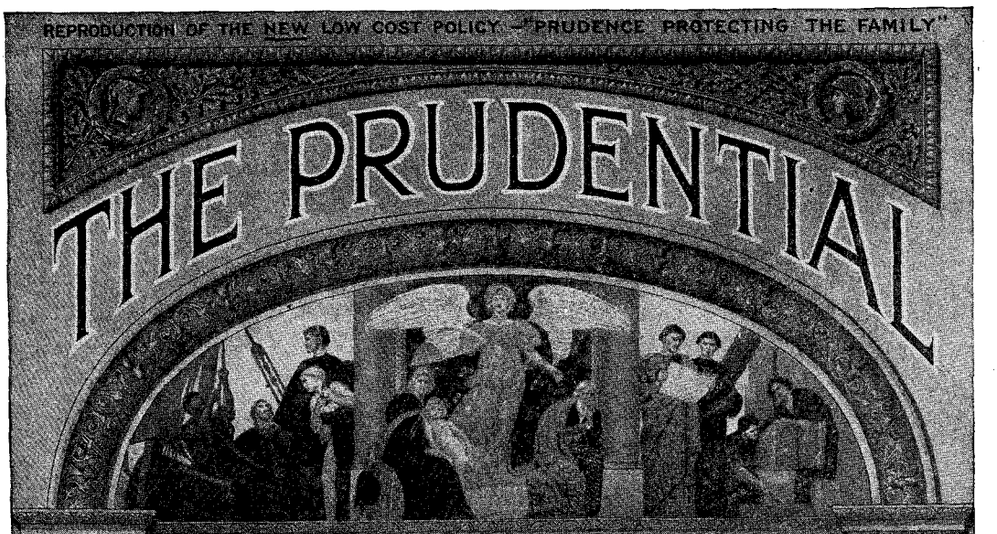

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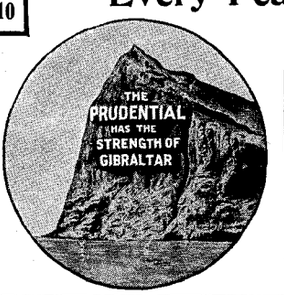
Age 30	19.08
Age 35	22.10

Annual Cost Whole Life Policy Per $1,000	
Age 40	$26.09
Age 45	31.47
Age 50	38.83
Age 55	48.98



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Our business by its enormous growth demands change in location to a more central point. We have therefore removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and request our patrons to address us as below.

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apprentice in a machine-shop, the first opening he found after his father's death. When he had saved enough money to pay his expenses, he went for a year to the University of Illinois; became afterward a reporter in Chicago, where he rose speedily to be financial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, a place in which he won distinction among financial men in that city. When Lyman J. Gage went to Washington as Secretary of the Treasury, he secured Mr. Vanderlip as his private secretary and three months later secured his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the place from which he was called to the City National Bank.

Newton Dent contributes to the *Broadway Magazine* (Feb.) a sketch of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in which is made the following impressive statement:

"Above him are 100,000 stockholders, who demand dividends; and beneath him are 200,000 workmen, who demand wages. He is the obedient Cæsar of an empire which owns more land than the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; supports more people that there are in Nebraska; employs more men than fought at Gettysburg; sails a larger navy than that of Italy; makes more steel than Germany; gathers in a larger revenue than the United States; and represents more capital than all the banks in the city of New York.

"Judge Gary is not a railroad man, yet the six railway systems of his company, operating 35,000 cars, would reach from New York to Mexico if they were put end to end. He is not a practical manufacturer, yet he is the overlord of 1,700 industrial communities. He is not a miner, yet his company is tearing iron ore and coal from the earth with an army of 40,000 men."

Judge Gary is like Mr. Vanderlip in that he was born on a farm in Illinois. As a boy he chopped wood, fed cattle and went to a country school. He then went to the University of Chicago, read and practised law, served as a county judge, took up corporation law, and "about ten years ago quit law for steel." The story proceeds:

"He and Robert Bacon and others had organized the Federal Steel Company—a two-hundred-million-dollar merger; and the steel men had insisted that he should become its president. This brought him into close touch with J. P. Morgan, who was a director; and three years later, when Morgan set to work on the billion-dollar Steel Trust, his first act was to call in Gary."

To the same magazine Herbert N. Casson contributes a sketch of Samuel C. T. Dodd, "the real organizer of the greatest trust in the world"—Standard Oil—"who rose from a log cabin in a Pennsylvania wilderness," created and protected the trust for twenty-five years, and then died with his name practically unknown to the American people." Says Mr. Casson:

"Dodd lived and died in comparative oblivion, without either fame or millions, when he might have had both for the asking. During that time he was the attorney-in chief the Standard Oil paid $500,000,000 in dividends. It increased its share of the American oil business from four per cent. to eighty-five. It enlarged its yearly out-

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

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put from a few trainloads of oil to 22,000,000 barrels. And it widened the scope of its activities until it became the most international of all corporations, selling its oil to fifty countries with its own fleet of a hundred steamships. It was he who unlocked the doors of foreign countries."

In early life Mr. Dodd was by turns an errand-boy, grocer's clerk, and printer's devil. After many struggles he became a lawyer in 1859, the year of the first oil-well in Pennsylvania. Of the man's personal side Mr. Casson says:

"Dodd seldom argued a case in court. He had an inborn dislike of publicity and loud talking. When he asumed charge of the principal Standard Oil lawsuits his plan was to push other lawyers on the stage and prompt them from behind the scenes. In the famous investigation of 1888, for example, when the Standard Oil Trust explained itself to the New York Legislature, the voice was the voice of Choate, but the words were the words of Dodd.

"Dodd had none of the instincts of the money-maker. His ability was not in getting wealth, but in organizing it. From his point of view, a trust was not a device to make millions, but rather a smooth-running machine to produce better goods at lower prices. Dodd never asked for a bigger share in the profits he had helped to make. One morning, after he had done an especially fine stroke of legal work, a friend rushed into his office to congratulate him. Several minutes later, a second friend ran in, on the same errand. Then came a third and a fourth.

"'You certainly earned it, Dodd,' shouted one.

"'Earned what?' exclaimed Dodd. 'I don't understand you.'

"'Why,' said the four men, all talking at once, 'your salary has been doubled. You are to get $50,000 a year.'

"'Salary doubled!' repeated Dodd, quite undisturbed at the news. "I hadn't heard of it. Whatever will I do with all that money?'"

HAPPY OLD AGE

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As old age advances, we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into sugar.

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"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years and feel as good and am stronger than I was 10 years ago. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum, which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say, 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation; now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"When I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

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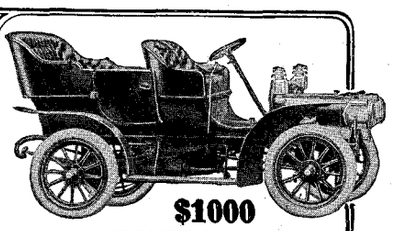

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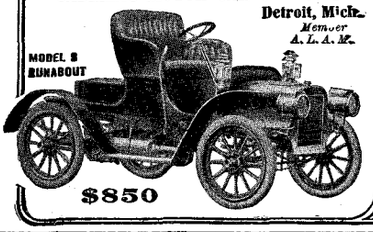

$850

CURRENT POETRY

My Thoughts Go Marching Like An Armed Host.

BY WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE.

My thoughts go marching like an armèd host
Out of the city of silence, guns and cars:
Troop after troop across my dreams they post
To the invasion of the winds and stars.
O brave array of youth's untamed desire!
With thy bold, dauntless captain Hope to lead
His raw recruits to Fate's opposing fire,
And up the walls of Circumstance to bleed.
How fares the expedition in the end?
When this, my heart, shall have old age for king
And to the wars no further troop can send,
What final message will the armstice bring?
The host gone forth in youth the world to meet,
In age returns—in victory or defeat?

—*The Evening Transcript* (Boston).

Memory's Ghost.

BY LURANA W. SHELDON.

Strange apparition of a vagrant hour,
Thou comest as a mist from o'er the sea—
Dim fashioned—gliding silently,
To burst the bud of memory into flower.
Some passing soul has given thee for dower
A cunning hand with which to touch the heart—
Thrilling afresh the life-blood with thy power
Till wounds, forgotten, with new anguish smart.
Thou hast no season—neither night nor day
Can speak thine absence, truly, from our side;
At any step along our fleeting way
The mocking shadows of thy presence glide.
Face unto face, we mutely stand and gaze,
Knowing thee well—thou ghost of bygone days.

—*Metropolitan Magazine* (April).

A Message.

BY LYDIA SCHUYLER.

Come, dear, from the fortresses of granite
Walling half the world out, half the skies away;
Come where the low land, open by the shore-side,
Offers to its children what a free land may!

Broad land, level land, leagues of grass and clover,
Ranks of shining corn-blade and tall tossed plume,
Dark cedar sentinels for long files of forest,
Goldenrod afire in a smoke of aster bloom.

Wide land, winds' land, level for their coursers
Whencesoe'er they come with smell of soil or sea
North winds, west winds, whatsoe'er their quarter,
Straight rush their cavalcades—straight, strong, free.

Far mystic meeting-place of world's marge and heaven,
Curves the horizon line, perfect to the view:
Hill crest nor mountain breast breaks the mighty circle—
Round lies the planet 'neath a hemisphere of blue.

This is the glory of the level-lying wide lands,
This is the splendor that no steep lands know,
Glory of the paths where in clear hemicycles,
World-rim to world-rim, the constellations go.

Made to
GUARANTEE

This answers every question of quality to the purchaser of a

Hawes, von Gal
HAT

It means that we are responsible to the wearer for the ravages of the weather—a strong statement,—made of our faith in the quality of materials and skill of workmanship which go into **Hawes, von Gal** Hats. As to style, we *make* style—this by virtue of the fact of being the largest producers of men's hats. Leaders always set the pace. With quality guaranteed and style assured, ask your dealer for a **Hawes, von Gal** Hat.

Shapes in stiff and soft hats to suit every face, figure and fancy. $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

We are makers of the Hawes *Celebrated $3.00 Hat.*

Send for catalogue G, illustrating the leading and exclusive styles for Spring and Summer of 1908.

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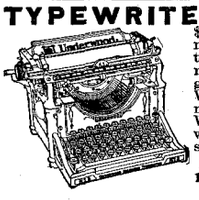

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Glowing red, golden bright in the sumptuous west land
When the sunsets blossom, they bloom around the sky—
Green and amber northward, rosy in the east realm,
Amethyst where amethyst the southern waters lie.

Thunder drums, levin swords, musketry of rain-bursts—
How the midnight battle-crash the whole vault fills!
Day brings the pageant of the white cloud masses,
Lordlier and lovelier than snow-embastioned hills.

Scents of the salt breeze and scents of the clover,
Wild rose and clethra and bayberry's breath,
Glamor of the sea-shine, witchery of mist wreaths—
Hark! they are calling and the summer hasteneth.

Come, dear, come from the shut and hampered valleys,
Come where the waves on the long beaches run,
Come where the bosom of the warm earth is breathing
Cool breaths of ocean in a broad sweep of sun!

—*The American Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL

Cannon-balls of Silver.—Making silver bullion into cannon-balls too heavy to be carried away on muleback, is one way of outwitting highway robbers and road-agents. Senator William M. Stewart, whose Recollections are being published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, tells of an amusing incident from his mining experiences in Nevada where this clever ruse was the means of saving him and his associates the loss of a fortune.

It seems that a company of outcasts had discovered veins of precious metal running across the edge of the ravine which terminated in their resort in Death Valley. Being too lazy to work the find themselves, the highwaymen sold the mines to Senator

GROWING STRONGER
Apparently, with Advancing Age.

"In 1896, at the age of 50 years, I collapsed from excessive coffee drinking," writes a man in Mo. "For four years I shambled about with the aid of crutches or cane, most of the time unable to dress myself without help.

"My feet were greatly swollen, my right arm was shrunken and twisted inward, the fingers of my right hand were clenched and could not be extended except with great effort and pain. Nothing seemed to give me more than temporary relief.

"Now, during all this time and for about 30 years previously I drank daily an average of 6 cups of strong coffee—rarely missing a meal.

"My wife at last took my case into her own hands and bought some Postum. She made it according to directions and I liked it fully as well as the best high grade coffee.

"Improvement set in at once. In about 6 months I began to work a little, and in less than a year I was very much better, improving rapidly from day to day. I am now in far better health than most men of my age and apparently growing stronger with advancing age.

"I am busy every day at some kind of work and am able to keep up with the procession without a cane. The arm and hand that were once almost useless now keep far ahead in rapidity of movement and beauty of penmanship."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE Cluett system has looked out for all the requirements of fit, workmanship, material, finish, graduated sizes and the like, so the only thing that you need to look out for is the Cluett label.

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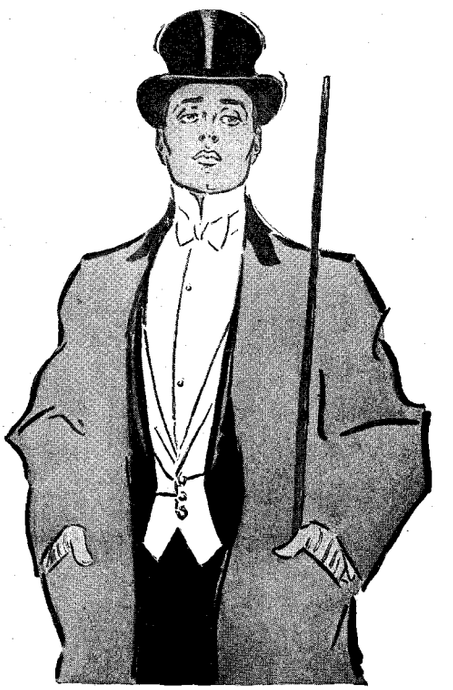

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Everything in Engraving.
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Running Water in Country Houses
Every country resident, if there's a stream on his land, can have running water in his house, giving him city conveniences, and in his barn, saving him the drudgery of hand pumping. Simply install a
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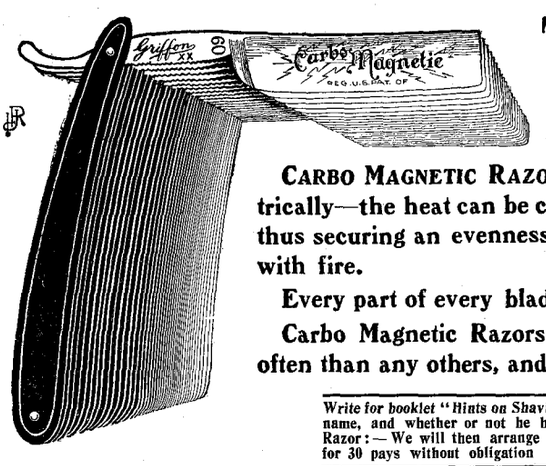

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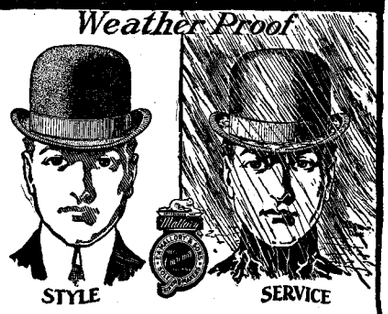
Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS
Weather Proof



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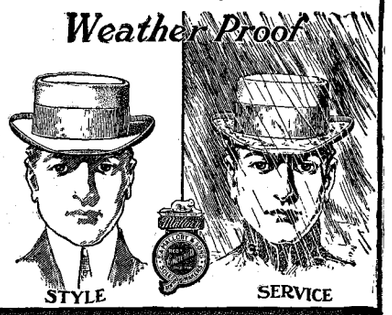

Mallory
CRAVENETTE HATS

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Stewart and several other capitalists. As he tells the story:

Out of these mines and the ore on the surface we extracted about a million of money; and, if we could have continued a few months longer, we would have received all our investment back without loss. The abrupt termination ot the ore involved a large loss to the investors.

While our operations were in progress the outlaws were very cordial, and they seemed to like the locality so well that they could not be persuaded to go away, but hung around and acted affectionate and sociable and kind. We were on such good terms with them that they did not hesitate to ask me when I expected to begin shipping bullion, and then I realized they had sold their mines, not with the intention of giving up the profits, but merely to save themselves the necessity of labor.

Having nothing to do, they occasionally fell out with newcomers of their own character, and used their weapons with remarkable skill. Those who lost their lives in these encounters were regarded as unlucky—nothing more. Wells Fargo & Co. were in the habit of establishing express offices at mining camps which were productive; but, when I tried to make arrangements for an express station at *our* mine, they said that they "guessed not." They said they wouldn't run any risks at Panamint, not with *that* bunch of highwaymen lying around just waiting to swoop down and gobble up every dollar in sight.

We were stumped. We were getting out plenty of ore, but didn't dare to run it into bullion, because the minute we did the property would change hands.

Finally I hit on a scheme. I had some molds made in which a ball of solid silver could be run weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds. Then I began smelting the ore, and I ran out enormous cannon-balls of the precious stuff that could have bombarded a battle-ship.

When the road-agents saw what I was doing, their eyes stuck out of their heads, and they remonstrated with me. They acted as tho I had cheated them out of property, and said I was the meanest man that ever showed up in *that* locality, they'd swear.

"Look-a-here, don't you think you are taking a mighty mean advantage of us?" grumbled one of the bandits one day. "Do you think it's right to play that game on *us*—and after we sold you the mine, too? Why, we can't haul away one of those boulders."

"All right," said I, business is business. If you haven't genius enough to carry this stuff off, why, you'll have to suffer, that's all. You can't expect *me* to be sorry for you, can you?"

Well, those fellows fairly sweated themselves trying to lug one of those silver cannon-balls off, but they couldn't budge it. They rode off on their horses as mad as hornets, and by and by they rode back, and "cussed me out," and said I'd live to feel sorry for being such an ungenerous skunk. And then they rode away, ripping out the most terrible oaths, but presently came back again. It seemed as tho they couldn't stay away from that pile of fine, big cannon-balls.

Half a dozen of them pried, and tugged, and strained, and grunted, trying to hoist one of them on a mule; but that made the mule mad, and by and by he took a hand in the proceedings, and made those outlaws feel pretty sick. After that, they gave it up, and while we were loading five of the silver cannon-balls on an immense freight wagon they sat around disconsolate and solemn like pall-bearers at a funeral.

We hauled that silver out of there like ordinary freight, without a guard. There wasn't any place where the outlaws could have driven the wagon except to the settlements, or, I suppose, they would have stolen the whole thing. They could have rolled some of the silver down into a cañon, or something like that; but if they had we could have recovered it, and silver in such large packages couldn't have been circulated freely by outlaws, anyhow.

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New Stories about Whistler.—William M.Chase, the New York artist, has been telling some characteristic and interesting stories about his friend Whistler which show, in some measure, the two opposite sides of his peculiar nature, and lend an intimate touch to the friendship which existed between the two great American artists. Mr. Chase, while traveling about Europe in 1888, became fascinated with Whistler's "Little Miss Alexander," which he happened to see for the first time in the Grosvenor Gallery in London. Obtaining the painter's address, he determined to hunt out Whistler, and several months later he found himself knocking upon his door. To quote a writer in the New York *Sun*:

"The door was at once opened," said Mr. Chase, "by an alert little man, who, after eying me sharply for a moment said: 'You are Chase, aren't you?'

"'Yes,' I answered in amazement, 'but how did you know?'

"'Oh, I have heard the boys talk about you,' returned Whistler.

"As to my letter, he tossed it on a couch, unopened, and so far as I know he never looked at it during the whole of my stay in London.

"After inquiring what I intended to do next, he told me not to be in a hurry to go to Madrid, because there were some pictures of his in London that I ought to see. He then conducted me to an exhibition of his works in Bond Street, and devoted himself so exclusively to me that I became quite puffed up.

"During the next few days he directed me to several houses where some of his best pictures were to be seen, refusing to accompany me on the ground that he had quarreled with the people and wouldn't be admitted. One of the pictures I saw was the famous 'Woman in White,' that the owner would not now part with for a hundred thousand dollars. That picture, by the way, was in this country a few years ago and could have been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum for a small sum. This same 'Woman in White' was also turned down by the Paris Salon.

"Whistler told me that the day the exhibition was opened he looked in vain for the picture on the walls, and finally, seeing it propt up face outward on the floor against one of the pillars among other rejected canvases, he felt rested and went home."

After spending a fortnight with Whistler, Mr. Chase was surprized one day to have him suggest that they paint each other's portrait. As the writer continues:

With a wry face Mr. Chase admitted that after the first week they had a row every day. The arrangement was that they should paint the portraits simultaneously and whichever one happened to be especially in the mood should paint while the other posed. Whistler was always especially in the mood, so Chase did most of the posing, and was kept at it so long, because of Whistler's fancy for working far along into the dusk, that he grew almost to hate the master.

One evening just as Whistler had screamed out "This is beautiful, Colonel [for so he had come to call him], bea-utiful!" the long-suffering sitter reminded him that he had an engagement to dine with Lady Blank.

"Dine!" retorted Whistler contemptuously. "Do you suppose I am going to leave a beautiful thing like this just at the crucial moment in order to go and eat with a lot of stupid persons? I'll go later, and they'll be glad enough to see me when I arrive."

It was when Whistler was most natural, Mr. Chase says, that he was most eccentric. One day while on their way to keep an important engagement he stopt to rearrange a greengrocer's stock artistically. An appointment had been made for the sale of some pictures. We read:

The matter was arranged satisfactorily, but when the day came on which Whistler had an appointment to meet his client at a bank where the money was to

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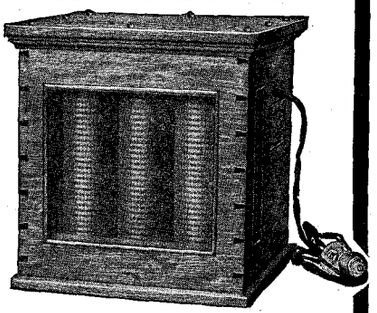

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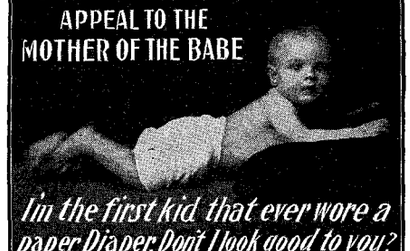

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be paid to him, the artist was engrossed in showing Mr. Chase certain sketches and had to be reminded several times that he would be late and likely to miss his man. He insisted upon Chase accompanying him, and as soon as they were seated in a hansom struck the horse with his long walking-stick and sent him off at a gallop, with resultant profanity on the part of the driver. Mr. Chase said that this incident explained to him what he had frequently noticed, but had not understood—that cabbies never seemed anxious to catch his friend's eye.

After a while Whistler again used the walking-stick to convey the information that he wished to stop, and as the hansom drew up to the curb he exclaimed:

"Chase, look at that greengrocer's. Isn't it beautiful? I think, tho, that I will have him move that box of oranges farther to the right so that they will come next to that green."

Thereupon he alighted and conferred with the grocer, who complied with his suggestion.

Needless to say, the man with the check was indignant when the artist reached the bank, but Whistler soon succeeded in propitiating him.

An Appeal from Mrs. Booth.

March 14, 1908.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

DEAR SIR:—It has occurred to me that in these early spring months there must be many farmers and inhabitants of the rural districts of our country who would be glad to give a chance to the men in whom I am interested to gain an honest living.

I think that my work for our country's prisoners is pretty well understood by the public. We are trying to give a chance to those whom the world has feared and shunned because of their past prison record and who, when they are desirous of turning over a new leaf and doing right, find it exceedingly difficult to get a foothold in the world of honest labor.

Now I am anxious to place them, not haphazard or under any false colors, but I want them to work for good Christian men who will take an interest in their welfare and give them a chance.

If you can give this request prominence in your paper, I think that it may reach the eye of those who would be willing to correspond with me on the subject. I have found in the past that people are sometimes anxious to get these men for small wages to fill hard and arduous positions. This, on the face of it, is not fair and proves exceedingly discouraging to the men, especially when in the old life their work was easy and their profits large. If a man's past is taken advantage of and he is expected to labor arduously for very small and inadequate pay, his discouragement might lead to retrograding. I want our men, therefore, to be placed with those who will deal fairly and squarely by them. They do not ask extravagant wages; they do not expect an easy life; but they can but feel cheered by realizing they are making a success of life and that they are paid what their labor is worth.

I have men who are accustomed to farm work, garden work, the care of stable and horses, men who know something of housework so that they could act as handy man on a gentleman's place, and then I have those who could take the position of laborers and do hard work tho not capable of any skilled labor or do even farm work with supervision.

Hoping that some good results may be heard from this request and that those who seek to fulfil the Lord's command and stretch out a helping hand to those who need it so sorely may see in this a way in which in their little corner of life they may serve the dear Master, believe me,

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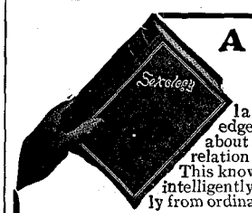

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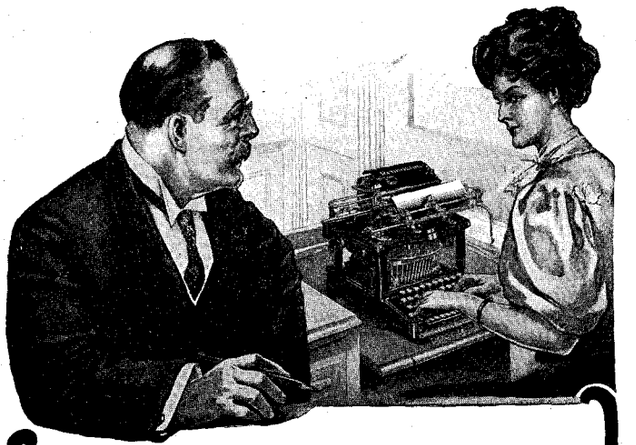

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PROFESSOR—"Oh, I thought there was." (Falls asleep again.)—*The Jewish Ledger.*

An Observing Boy.—A teacher in one of the Chicago schools called an incorrigible to her desk, and grasping his arm firmly, said:

"Young man! The devil certainly has hold of you!"

"Guess yer right, mum."—*The Bohemian.*

Rather Remarkable.—"What was there so remarkable about Hercules cleaning the Augean stables?" asked the professor.

"The fact," answered the student, after some thought, "that so large a government contract could be fulfilled without somebody's being charged with graft."—*Washington Star.*

Selfish Alex.—BILL—"It is said that Alexander the Great, when on a campaign, ate the rations of a common soldier."

JILL—"And did the poor soldier get nothing?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

All She Wanted.—"I want to get some salad," said Mrs. Youngwife.

"Yes'm," said the dealer. "How many heads?"

"O gracious! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Authority.—"Willie, did you put your nickel in the contribution-box in Sunday-school to-day?"

"No, mamma; I ast Eddy Lake, the preacher's son, if I couldn't keep it an' spend it for candy, an' he gave me permission."—*Denver News.*

Where He Lost.—TOMMY—"Do you believe it is fortunate to be the seventh son?"

MICKEY—"Naw! I'm the seventh son."

TOMMY—"But the fortune-tellers say the seventh son has all kinds of luck handed down to him."

MICKEY—"Huh! All I have handed down to me is me six brothers' old clothes."—*Chicago News.*

The Obliging Butcher.—The parson's wife had sent an order for a leg of mutton, and received in reply the following note: "Dear Madam—I have not killed myself this week, but can give you a leg of my brother, if that will do. Your affectionate butcher John Sirloin."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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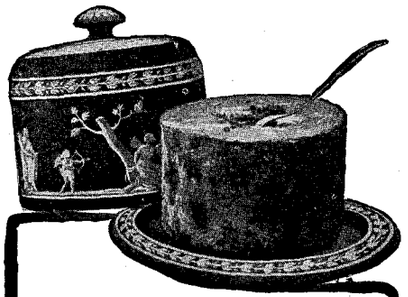

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A Dilemma.—HE—"So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money. What did you say?"

SHE—"I persuaded him that you didn't, and then he said if that was the case you didn't have any sense."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Settled Income.—"Young man," demanded the girl's father, "have you a settled income?"

"Yes, sir. It has just settled $5 a week, but a fellow ought to be glad to be able to keep his job at any price now, you know."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Lesser Half.—"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding."

"You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a man."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Awkward.—"I did not see you in church last Sunday."

"I do not doubt it. I took up the collection."—*Bohemian.*

A Safeguard.—MISTRESS (astounded)—"You can't read, Norah? Good gracious! How did you ever learn to cook so well?"

NEW COOK—"Shore, mum, Oi lay it t' not bein' able to rade th' cook-books."—*Town and Country.*

His Position.—"What position does the alderman of your ward take in regard to Sunday saloons?"

"Usually at the side entrance."—*Chicago Tribune.*

How Would He?—MURIEL—"When you eloped with George, did you leave a note telling your people where you had gone?"

GABRIELLE—"Why, of course. If I hadn't, how would papa have known where to send us any money?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

A Lucky Man.—"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk."

"You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."—*The Catholic News.*

Curl-papers and All.—"Art must ever be ideal. Take the 'Good-Morning' pictures, for instance."

"Yes?"

"Suppose girls were depicted as they actually look!"—*Washington Herald.*

Warned.—"My friends," said the campaign orator, "beware of the unscrupulous heeler. (Applause.) There are men so lost to shame that they will offer you a dollar for your vote. (Hisses.) Do not listen to them. Spurn them. Be on your dignity. Demand more." (Continued applause.)—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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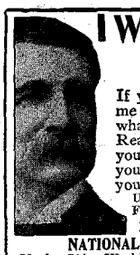

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On the Other Side of His Mouth.—MRS. SCOTT—"I like to hear my husband whistle. It shows that he's satisfied and happy."

MRS MOTT—"Is that a sign? Why, mine whistled yesterday when I showed him my dressmaker's bill, and the symptoms were entirely different."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

Indisputably So.—Adam looked at his helpmeet thoughtfully.

"Well," he said in his emphatic way, "there's certainly one honor that is indisputably yours, my dear."

"And what is that, Ad?" queried our first mother.

Adam suddenly smiled.

"Nobody can dispute the claim that you are the first lady in the land," he said.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

What Did He Mean?—On reaching a certain spot the driver turned round on his seat and observed to the passengers:

"From this point the road is only accessible to mules and donkeys; I must therefore ask the gentlemen to get out and proceed on foot."—*The Catholic News.*

Changing the Signs.—The lettering on the plate-glass window of a store recently acquired as the site for a new saloon read "ALBUM MANUFACTURER."

A painter was sent for to change it at as reasonable a price as possible, when he informed the successful license applicant that the cheapest and quickest method would be to obliterate the first two letters.—*The Catholic Abstainer.*

She Knew.—TEACHER (to new scholar)—"Now, Mary, I'll give you a sum. If your father owed the butcher $13.17, and the baker $11.13, and the coal dealer $27.08 and the landlord $15.10, how much would he have to pay them?"

ANSWER—"I don't think he would have to pay them anything."

"Why not?"

"Because I think we would move."—*The Junior Herald.*

Rather.—"Who are the most conscientious people on earth?"

"Well, press humorists are as conscientious as any," answered one of the fraternity. "It takes moral courage to clip good jokes and print 'em alongside your own."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Fruits of Experience.—"I'll tell you who is the real green-goods man to avoid."

"Who is that?"

"The man who sells you the fancy crops for your suburban garden."—*Baltimore American.*

A Railroad Man's Knock.—"That famous railroad man, the late Samuel Sloan," said a New York banker, "loved fast trains and hated slow ones. They tell a story about a trick he once played on a railroad whose service was notoriously slow.

"Having, several times, to use this railroad's after noon accommodation, he caused a sign to be painted, which he took from his pocket and hung in front of one of the cars when nobody was looking. The sign said: 'Passengers are requested not to pluck flowers while the train is in motion.'"—*New York Times.*

Her Sweep.—"Your daughter," said the jollying friend, "has such a comprehensive sweep upon the piano."

"I wish," muttered the overworked mother, "she had that same about the house."—*Baltimore American.*

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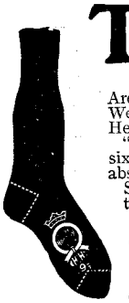

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Cut out this ad, pin to it Two Dollars for each box of socks desired (remit in any convenient way), specify the size you wish—also colors and weight—and we will fill your order promptly.

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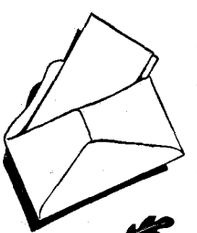

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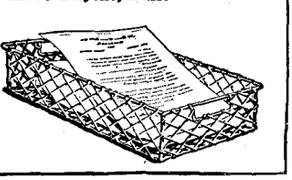

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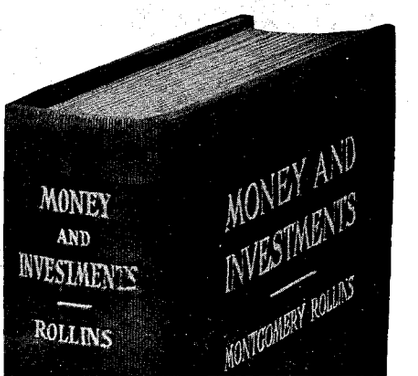

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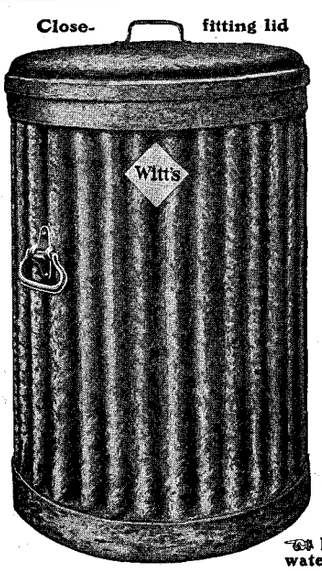

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 14.—The American torpedo flotilla arrives at Panama two days ahead of schedule.

The Superior Court in Venezuela affirms the decision of the lower court imposing a fine of $5,000,000 on the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company for promoting the Matas rebellion.

March 15.—The news that the American battleship fleet will visit Australia is received with rejoicing at Sydney and Melbourne, where great welcomes are promised.

The Russian Minister of Justice asks the Douma to vote $1,000,000 to enlarge the overcrowded prisons.

The Chilean section of the transandine tunnel on the Arica and La Paz Railway is opened.

March 16.—Conditions in Haiti cause the United States, British, French, and German governments to send cruisers to that republic to insure protection of their citizens.

March 17.—The German Government refuses the proposal made by members of the Reichstag's appropriation committee to use the war-fund of $30,000,000 in gold stored in the Julius Tower in Potsdam, to relieve the current needs of the empire.

The Russian Emperor confirms the court's recommendation to commute the death-sentence passed on General Stoessel to ten years imprisonment.

March 18.—General Smirnoff is severely wounded by General Fock in a duel with pistols fought in the ring of the riding-school in St. Petersburg.

March 19.—The leader of the Group of Toil in the second Douma is slain by assassins in Ekaterinoslaf, Russia.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

March 13.—It is announced at Cambridge, Mass., that the Andover Theological Seminary will remove to Cambridge and become affiliated with the Harvard Divinity School next autumn.

John R. Sanderson, W. P. Snyder, W. S. Mathues, and James M. Shumaker are found guilty of defrauding the State of Pennsylvania in furnishing the new Capitol at Harrisburg.

March 16.—Secretary Taft speaks on negro education at a meeting of the Armstrong Association in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Governor Hughes at Albany appoints ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals as commissioner to hear the charges against Mr. Jerome.

March 17.—The Assembly at Albany passes five of the banking-reform bills.

March 18.—Judge Wood, in Boisé, Idaho, sentences Harry Orchard to death, but includes a recommendation to the State Board of Pardons.

Washington.

March 13.—The Post-office Appropriation Bill is passed by the House.

Secretary Metcalf announces that the battle-ship fleet on its return to the Atlantic will make a cruise around the world, visiting Hawaii, Samoa, Australia, and the Philippines.

March 14.—Another conference is held at the White House to discuss modification of the Sherman Antitrust Law in its relation to organized labor and pooling by railroads.

March 16.—Mr. Tillman's resolution, in the Senate, providing for an inquiry into the conduct of national banks in the recent panic, is adopted after a lively debate.

The House passes a bill to restore the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins.

March 17.—Mr. Aldrich reports amendments to the currency bill exempting railroad bonds from use as a basis for emergency currency.

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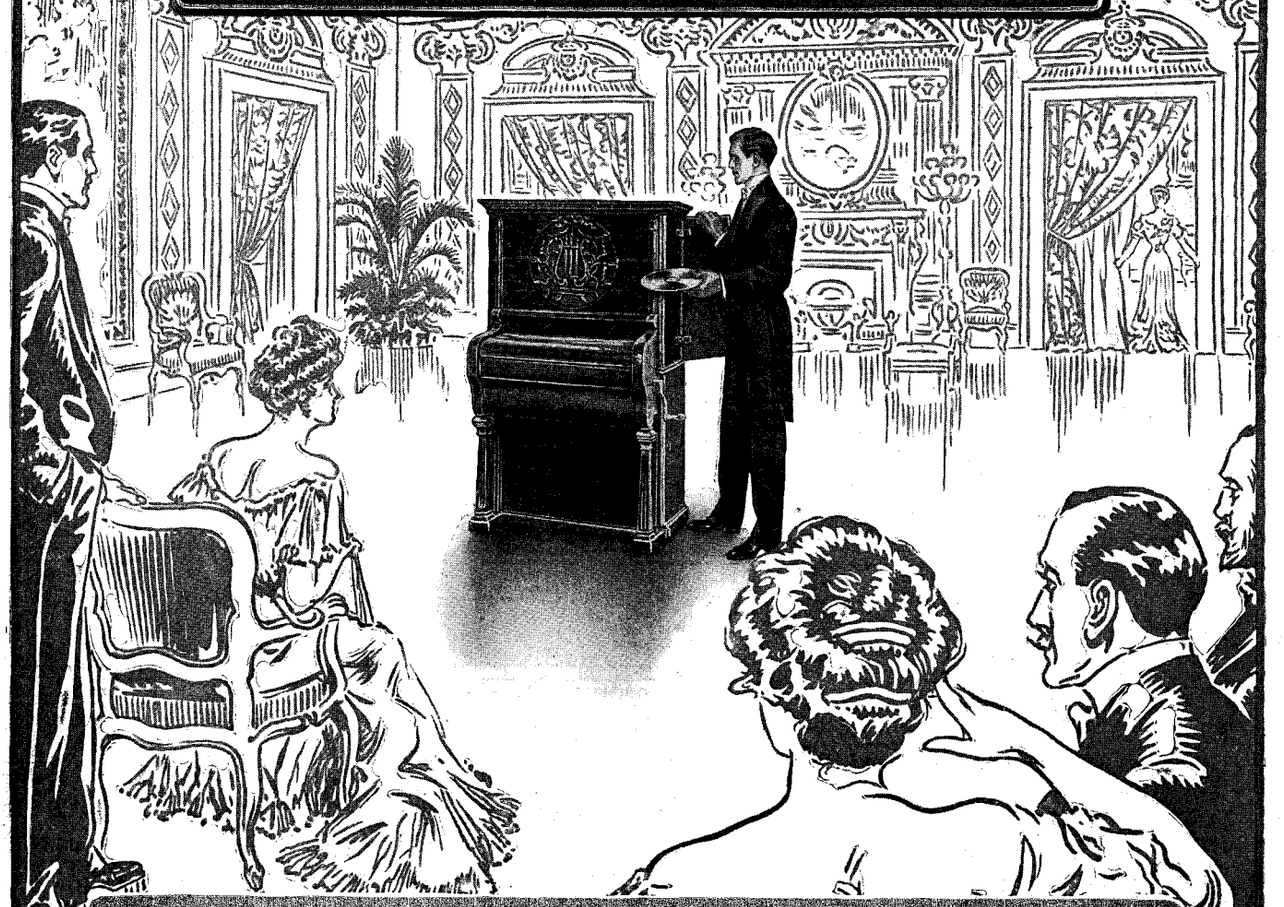

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